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MSZMP POLITBURO DISCUSSES MOSCOW BLOC SUMMIT

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Dec, TASS --The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has heard an account of the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Moscow and fully approved of the activities of the Hungarian delegation at the meeting.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, runs a report published here, highly appreciates the significance of the Moscow meeting for consolidation of universal peace and the deepening of detente, and also the common stand that has been formulated at the meeting. The Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee supports all foreign-policy steps of the socialist community to improve the international climate and to develop broad cooperation with all the countries, irrespective of their social systems, in the interests of peace and security.

The Political Bureau fully shares and subscribes to the opinion of the participants in the meeting that the joint efforts of all countries and peoples, interested in peace and cooperation, can ensure consolidation of detente as the leading tendency in the international relations.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party expressed profound confidence that unity of the socialist countries, their concerted actions are the indispensable condition for the relaxation of international tension, for curbing the arms race and attaining concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament. The Political Bureau declared determination to continue strengthening the socialist countries' unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equitable and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

The Political Bureau is confident that the working people of fraternal Poland under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party will be able to overcome all the difficulties that arose, the report points out. It has been emphasized that the Hungarian communists, the Hungarian people as a whole associate themselves with and support the communists of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish patriots, true to the cause of socialism. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party welcomes their efforts aimed at ensuring the country's further development along the lines of socialism within the community of the socialist countries.

ROMANIA'S 'MODERATING ROLE' AT SUMMIT NOTED

LD091455 [Editorial report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 9 December, 1980 carries on page 3 an 800-word Daniel Vernet Moscow dispatch in which he reports on the composition of the various Warsaw Pact delegations at the Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow on 5 December and cites articles in the Soviet and Czechoslovak press on the situation in Poland. Vernet introduces his dispatch by saying that there have been "no reports or indications on the tenor of the discussions" but adds that "some sources which are not completely 'innocent' point to the Romanians' moderating role." Vernet goes on to say that "Mr Ceausescu apparently only decided to make the trip to Moscow after receiving Mr Brezhnev's message, passed on by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, in which the Soviet head of state and party leader gave a number of assurances, if not guarantees, as to his intentions."

'STUDIO NINE' DISCUSSES DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD092244 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

['Studio Nine' program with political observer Valentin Zorin; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Georgiy Arbatov, director of the U.S.-Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening comrades, we meet again in Studio Nine at the Ostankino television center to talk about international political problems. Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the U.S.-Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences are participating in today's discussion.

The many letters we have received from you request that in one of the discussions at Studio Nine we deal not only with certain specific problems, events taking place in the world, but also try to give an evaluation of the general course of events in the international arena, and I think that your requests are fully justified. Indeed the past year has been marked with a very marked worsening of the international situation. And bourgeois propaganda, the bourgeois propaganda machine, is doing its utmost to connect this worsening with events in Afghanistan, to separate these complications from events in Afghanistan.

There is nothing more removed from the truth than this kind of statement. Any objective and impartial person sees clearly that the process of detente in international tension has come across as a definite factor, and I would say substantial difficulties arose long before the events in Afghanistan, especially since these events themselves were to a certain extent the result of the difficulties faced by the detente process. You can find many points of reference but maybe one of the correct points of reference from which you can evaluate the noted worsening in international situation is last year's notorious Brussels NATO session in December, during which Washington managed to impose on its NATO allies a decision on the deployment on the territory of West European states about 600--or to be more precise 572 nuclear weapons--which are sometimes termed Eurostrategic weapons. And it is precisely this decision adopted in December last year, prepared many months in advance and consequently long before the events in Afghanistan, which became a definite landmark marking a serious worsening in international relations.

The United States and its allies at that time set themselves the task of upsetting the existing balance of power which was an important element in the detente process, particularly by circumventing the SALT II treaty. In this connection Washington had promised to the allies the treaty's ratification in the not too distant future; as you know, it has been ratified to this day.

Thus the Soviet Union found itself faced with quite a difficult problem: How to react to the situation that had arisen, and how to act in order to defend the policy of detente in which all the peoples are interested. I think that it would be right if we begin today's discussion precisely with this problem and I shall ask Vadim Valentinovich to do that.

Problems in Detente Process

[Zagladin] Indeed you are right, Valentin Sergeyevich, in saying that we were confronted with a difficult choice. But in truth that was not an entirely new situation, insofar as virtually throughout the seventies, all the seventies, there was a struggle between two trends, one toward detente--and serious steps had been made in this direction on our behalf and on behalf of our other allies, and realistic forces in West Europe; and at the same time there was an opposite trend, a trend toward increasing the arms race, a trend to worsening the situation. They proceeded simultaneously.

Suffice it recall some episodes of that period. Let us take Helsinki in the year 1975, the conference in Helsinki, the same year when there was a major increase in the U.S. military budget, the year when NATO discussed practical problems of medium-range missiles, and more to the point, not only 1975, it started even in 1974, and when we later got SS-20 missiles, as they are referred to in the West.

[Arbatov] Vadim Valentinovich, I would remind that even in 1972, immediately after the signing of the SALT I treaty, it was precisely then that production was initiated of most of the new military systems of the United States, whose development and production we see now.

[Zagladin] That is very correct, Georgiy Arkadyevich, and I would say that, if we take the 1972-75 period, and then the year 1978 with its UN disarmament session and the NATO session on rearmament, you always encounter the trend where every step in the direction of detente is accompanied by the renewed activity of forces opposing it. And we must say that our side, our party, saw that very clearly, and constantly warned that the confrontation of these two trends, if they continued to develop in parallel, was inevitable. This was stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in 1973 at the world congress of peace-loving forces. In 1975 in Helsinki, at the Helsinki conference, he said that it is necessary to make detente withstand any kind of weather and that bad weather could occur--he warned about this.

Literally just 2-3 months after the Helsinki conference, when the response of the reactionary and aggressive forces of the imperialists which attended the Helsinki conference became known he said, and I quote: The enemies of detente and disarmament are not laying down their weapons. In various ways they try to sow mistrust and enmity among states and return the people to the time of the cold war. In other words, we have constantly issued warnings on this score. But of course sometimes the quantity becomes quality, and in 1978 there was the NATO session in May, with its decision about increasing the military budgets of the NATO countries until practically the end of the 20th century, the constant increase of their budgets, and then the Brussels session which Valentin Sergeyevich mentioned today and with which he began. These were the moments when that quantity turned into quality, when an intensive deterioration of the situation, a growth in tension, actually began and took place.

In fact they not only adopted a decision about increasing future budgets by 3 percent annually, and not only the future deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, but at the same time they created a Rapid Deployment Force, and they took specific steps to build up arms within Europe itself. President Carter announced that the United States would strive to achieve supremacy, and that it viewed many regions of the world as spheres of its vital interests and is ready to act there as it sees fit. These were practical steps and as a result East West relations despite all the positive things that had been achieved, took a turn for the worse, and there rose the real question as to how to react to this situation. This question is not so simple, because on the one hand our countries and the Soviet Union, first of all, cannot but react if the military threat grows and if the opposite side creates new sources of threat to our people. On the other hand, we cannot act as does our class enemy, imperialism, because that would mean actually playing into its hand. If somebody is trying to increase tension and the other side reacts in the same manner, it only plays into the hand of the one who wants to increase tension.

[Arbatov] To turn the sharp end of [words indistinct]

[Zagladin] That is correct.

[Arbatov] And I would remind you perhaps that precisely after the 1978 events leading to tension, the newspaper PRAVDA published an editorial which wrote in substance that we do not accept the invitation to attend the funeral of detente.

[Zagladin] That is very correct. But this actually had to be repeated, because when the qualitative changes occurred after Brussels, after President Carter's statement, and especially when after using Afghanistan as a pretext and trying to subsequently justify their own policy and starting to put the blame on us, our leadership had time and again weighed all these circumstances. And truly a serious decision was taken, and it was adopted and outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during an interview conducted by PRAVDA on 13 November 1980--I emphasize precisely... [interrupted by Arbatov]

[Arbatov] The most serious point...

[Zagladin] The most serious moment. The Soviet people and our friends abroad can be sure that the Leninist foreign policy course is firm, it was outlined in the congress decisions and it is being implemented in all our foreign political activity. This course combines consistent peace-loving activity with a firm rebuff to aggression, and no one will make us deviate from this course. After another month--and in that month occurred these attempts to create an economic blockade, a political blockade--began the anti-Olympic campaign. The spiral of tension grew worse and worse.

Nevertheless, Leonid Ilich once more, appealing to voters, said that contrary to the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arms race, we present the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security in the world. We are true to the peace program outlined at the 24th and the 25th congresses of our party. And this course was not just outlined and announced, it was presented for discussion by all the people. During that period, 1979-80, there were electoral campaigns connected with the elections to the supreme soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR, and these subjects were discussed throughout the country, by practically the entire population of the country, and unanimous support of the course was expressed. The implementation of this course had an indisputable effect. In what way? Of course you cannot say that we managed to beat off all the attacks which were undertaken or that we nullified this attempt to put an end to detente. It has not been stopped, it has not been exhausted, it is still continuing. But at the same time we most probably managed the main thing; they did not manage to bury detente. And what Yuriy Arkadyevich spoke about, that we do not want to witness the funeral of detente, we did not witness but quite the opposite, we opposed this funeral and prevented the burial of detente. As a result, today a year after Brussels, that dark Brussels, we witness a situation when the viability of detente has been proved and confirmed by many facts. During the past period... [interrupted by Zorin]

[Zorin] Well, for an evaluation, a general evaluation of the current situation, I think the fact that on 20 January next year there will be a change of administration in the main country of the capitalist world is of considerable importance.

New U.S. Administration

Comrade television viewers, you know that the present Democratic administration, the Democratic Party in power in the United States, on 4 November suffered a very serious defeat at the election. The Americans demonstrated their full discontent with both the foreign and the domestic policy of the administration.

As I happened to be in the United States I could observe directly the course of the electoral campaign and this discontent was so obvious that it was not a question of personalities, the personality of Carter, but the point that the voters rejected the entire course that was followed in past years.

Now I am of the opinion that, together with foreign policy questions, special discontent is aroused among Americans by the country's serious economic disorders which hit them sharply.

In any event the Carter government has suffered defeat and in the coming 4 years the world will have to live with the administration of the Republican Party led by the newly elected President Reagan. During the past few days we have received from you many letters containing requests to deal with the following question. I shall just quote a letter from Sergey Dmitryevich (Sekhrestrikov), an electrician-mechanic at the Moscow section signalling and communication service of the Oktyabrskaya railroad and a Patriotic War veteran, who asks whether we can expect any improvement in Soviet-American relations in connection with the advent of a new administration in the United States. War veteran Comrade Gorodnitskiy in Krasnoyarsk and many other television viewers in their letters also ask about the prospects for Soviet-American relations and about the chances of their improving. Well, Georgiy Arkadyevich, what do you think on the subject?

[Arbatov] Well, I think that the formulation of the question itself is very characteristic. First of all it speaks about the quite obvious fact of the very bad state of Soviet-American relations, and this worries people and they write about that, and on the other hand they pin some kind of hope on the change of leadership because the past memories of the Democratic administration are not very pleasant. At the same time they feel insecurity and even deep doubts concerning the new administration, and the doubts are understandable as during the electoral campaign the Republicans said things which cannot bring about optimism and enthusiasm in relation to U.S. foreign policy not only among Soviet people, but even among many Americans.

Concerning Reagan's aides--and it must be said that they all call themselves Reagan's aides, he has managed to get an unusual number of aides, and they speak as Reagan's aides--this happens almost after every election and with almost every president, until the appointments are made. I mention them because among them there are people who enjoy the reputation of hardened anti-Soviets or sometimes pathological anti-Soviet people.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadeyevich, there is no doubt about what you are saying, but I have the impression that this is not the monopoly of the Republicans. There are many such people among the Democrats.

[Arbatov] Yes, there are many and there have been many such statements, many. It was a special kind of electoral campaign. In substance it started in a competition over who would hit the hardest, who would hit verbally, and hit with things other than words. The times have changed and it made you wonder who would say the worst, who would propose most in the field of arms, and advance various kinds of claims. But the interesting point is that later the situation started changing. In general, the electoral debates, the electoral campaign, were very unsuccessful in America. The campaign coincided with the events in Iran, the seizure of hostages and this greatly enhanced the chauvinist and [word indistinct] mood in America, and reaction started playing the tune that no one has any consideration for America, how they mock us and so forth, we must show our muscles, we must show our strength. This distracted attention from the real problems and most of the problems were of a different kind. This was a hindrance in intraparty debates when the candidates were selected. It smashed the Kennedy campaign. I do not know whether or not he stood a chance even so, but the clear major economic and social problems which mostly worried and continue to worry the country became completely overshadowed by this atmosphere of crisis which was often artificially kindled.

And then everything changed. The final stage of the electoral campaign--and this brings us back to what Vadim Valentinovich mentioned--to the great viability of detente. All of a sudden Carter's main trump card against Reagan turned out to be that he was for SALT II, for the ratification of the treaty and that Reagan was a warmonger. With Reagan, on the other hand, the main feature of the campaign became that he was no warmonger at all, that he had a special position with respect to SALT II but nevertheless he favored the process of limiting arms, and that he in no way was a warmonger. It is precisely these points which were advanced during the final stage of the debates. They argued much about the election giving a mandate, but a mandate for what? At first it was a move to the right. There has been a certain shift to the right, especially in domestic affairs, and in the field of military expenditure there are changes in public opinion.

It must be clearly seen that there was some successful persuasion and that the myth of the Soviet threat was spread and the Americans were frightened. This is a fact of life. At the same time this is not a mandate for a reckless policy, as the electors votes have shown.

[Zagladin] I think that the fact that trust was denied to Carter means that trust was denied to the line he had followed.

[Arbatov] Yes.

[Zagladin] So there must be some other line.

[Arbatov] Yes. But what other line was there? There were different discussions as to how it should be understood. Carter was wholly rejected. He was rejected not because he failed to ratify the SALT II treaty, but also because he signed the SALT II treaty. In general the situation there is much more complicated. If we speak of the future and not the past, the position is quite clear that the American voters do not want war, aggravation of the situation or new conflicts. I think that this has in general become clear to many, many people. In fact there are already some signs of this. It is typical in the United States that not all election promises are later fulfilled. As a rule it is the good election promises that are not fulfilled. However, this time many hope that it will be the bad election promises that will not be fulfilled, or at least they will not be completely fulfilled. It has become clear in any case that both Reagan and many in his entourage have come to some serious conclusions during the course of this campaign. The shift to the center has begun. This is generally typical of U.S. political life. Whichever candidate stands away from the center will shift. If he is left of center, he will drift to the right. If he is right of center, he will drift slightly to the left remaining at some distance, but even so will approach the center. Reagan is a rather experienced man in this respect. I would like to say that I have heard and read in the foreign press that as a film actor he is a man without much experience. However, it is difficult to judge from the past. There were excellent presidents who were former loggers. There were presidents who were former haberdashers. Americans judge them in various ways, but they were important presidents and peanut farmers, and so forth. But something else is important about Reagan. Reagan himself has proven to be a purposeful, tenacious and very persistent and stubborn politician. He has conducted a very prolonged struggle without very good chances, and he nearly defeated Ford in a previous year's elections for the candidacy.

[Zagladin] Four years ago.

[Arbatov] Four years ago yes, in elections as candidate on behalf of the Republicans. Now he has won victory in the elections. He is also a man who after all has been governor of the largest state in the United States--California. Everything has to be determined now, and the first thing is whether he will have enough political boldness. You see, to conduct a sensible and moderate policy much more political boldness is always required than to wave fists around, to blow trumpets and in general to rattle sabers. Second, of course, we know that in the U.S. political system some qualities are necessary to become successful in politics, that is to rise to the top of the political hierarchy. These qualities do not always coincide with the qualities necessary for a solid statesman. Well, the future will show how it will be in this case and whether these qualities will coincide in one man.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, I would like to return to what Vadim Valentinovich has already said. He referred to his conversations with some Americans after the elections and how they said that election rhetoric is one thing and real politics something else. In recent times we heard some rather moderate statements made by people who are not self-styled advisers, but in fact people belonging to Reagan's close entourage. To what extent, do you think, does this reflect political realities which we will meet in the future?

[Arbatov] Well, the fact itself that moderate statements are made seems important to me, because quite a few obstacles were left over from the election campaign. This certainly does not mean that we will be rancorous and will not let anything pass, including what was said in the heat of the election struggle. We have already said publicly that we will not act like that. However, even words are deeds to a certain extent at present, because they influence atmosphere and climate. Atmosphere and climate are rather important in politics and any beginnings depend on them. Our position on this subject was stated by Leonid Ilich. It is that regardless of what was said at the time, taking into consideration the tone of present statements, any constructive steps taken by the U.S. side will find a positive response from the Soviet Union.

[Zorin] Does this mean that in answering the question put by our viewers, we can say that there is a real chance of improving Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Arbatov] Yes, there is. I would even say more than that. I think, or rather I am sure, that the truth which was written into some basic Soviet-U.S. documents saying that there is no acceptable alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence, fully preserves its importance. Maybe it has become even more urgent now than it was in 1972 when it was first proclaimed.

[Zagladin] I could be said that the course of events in the last year has confirmed it once more because the closer we came to the edge of some dangerous events, people understood more clearly that such a step was impossible.

[Arbatov] Definitely, definitely. You see, of course we must not underestimate the complications. This chance does not mean that everything will return at once to better times in our relations.

Prospects for SALT Talks

We must expect rather painstaking work during which numerous difficulties and obstacles that were piled up in recent years will be removed step by step. This will no doubt help to return to the lines of talks and cooperation to which we aspired all the time and to which we advanced and advanced successfully thanks to the efforts of both countries. There is now a hard core of problems in relations between the USSR and the United States. I think that the most solid beginning would be an advance in the sphere of arms limitations, which are very urgent questions and not amenable to postponement. Primarily it must be limitation of strategic arms and then the completion of this long and agonizing process--the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. However, this question remains difficult. In this case the Americans hold a position which does not allow us to show excessive optimism. However, I think that a serious discussion of this problem will begin and that the United States will be able to look at this problem as it really is.

[Zorin] I would like to ask you whether you accept this version: That things will not proceed in such a good direction?

[Arbatov] You know, unfortunately it has to be accepted. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has compared the present situation rather graphically with a crossroads when the events of the next few months will decide which path we will follow. As I said, one of the paths is the path--not an easy path--but a path to which there is no alternative, I must repeat this again. It is the path of reducing tension, to agreements and to cooperation. The most basic interests of our states and the interests of the entire world compel us toward it. But there is another path and, you know, much work has been done to follow that path. What is more, a very powerful mechanism is at work here. Such mechanisms as the arms race, mechanisms of some distrust have been put into operation.

There are even very strong psychological factors. As the experience of recent times has shown, all these difficulties, the period of difficulties the United States lived through--naturally there were people who accused the Soviet Union of all this, including the hostage-taking in Iran and even the Mecca mosque seizure by some Muslim group. However, the majority of Americans do not interpret the question in this way anymore. However, there is a certain nostalgia, a craving for the better times in their life, 20-25 years ago when there were no problems, or at least it seems now that there were no problems.

[Zagladin] No problems as they have now.

[Arbatov] Yes, yes. But maybe, Vadim Valentinovich, they were there, but they have simply been forgotten. The United States was the most powerful country in the economic and military sense, when it thought--thought groundlessly--that it could do almost anything it wanted and when no troubles arose to which it did not know how to react inside and outside the country. All this naturally prompts it to attempt to regain this strength and prestige for the United States. It looks for the easiest way. It wants to buy it for dollars or at the price of large arms supplies, at the price of a return to a very expansionist and interventionist policy. In fact it is a question of a return to the cold war. This is naturally a very dangerous path.

[Zorin] I would like to ask you this question. On the one hand you say that there is no sensible alternative to detente, and on the other hand you admit the possibility of a development of events which could lead to the cold war. How can these be combined?

[Arbatov] Well, I would say that there is no alternative to detente in the final analysis. There is no fatal inevitability of a positive development of events. Even a cold war is not excluded and in general, if particular efforts are made, it could come to a hot conflict. But this is feared taking into account all the consequences and the fact that we are strong and the kind of modern arms in existence, and so on. You see, events could lead to a cold war. It would be a strange cold war using the old historic terms, you remember? They were used during World War II. It would be strange because during the first cold war some people existed who believed that something could be achieved by it. Now there are no foundations to believe it. If you consider the military side of the issue, you will see that the United States did not succeed when we were weak, when its superiority was undoubted in economy and technology and we had just emerged from the war. The United States had a monopoly for some time in some types of weapons, and so on. So how can one expect it to be successful now? Much has changed in the world. You see the United States was 100 percent sure of its rear in Latin America, in the Third World. The situation is different now. The United States was a ruling United States and was absolutely 100 percent sure of its domestic fronts. The situation is not quite the same today, and this was made clear in the sixties, at the end of the sixties and in the seventies and can appear again. Consider this endless increase of military allocations. The United States can do a lot, of course. It is a rich country. However, the cost of even that which the supporters of militarism believe could become the source of very rapid decisions--in the use of various military systems which are almost ready--could be \$30 billion. The government has received a mandate at this election for a reduction of taxes. On the other hand there is the struggle against inflation. How can this be combined with a limitless increase of military allocations? Nobody can imagine this completely. Even such a rich country does not have enough resources. There are other problems, energy problems, social tension is rising. The allies also have these problems and it is also a very important factor. At present even relations with the allies are different for the United States.

Present European Situation

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, you have come to the problem on which we should dwell in particular. But before I ask Vadim Valentinovich to dwell on questions of the situation in Europe in connection with problems of detente and in particular in connection with Soviet-U.S. relations, I would like to cite a rather curious quotation from one of the leading U.S. newspapers, the Washington POST. It wrote recently that the majority of West European countries are now enormously interested in trade and political relations established during the period of detente. And, the Russians seem to be sure of their abilities to preserve these mutual relations regardless of how their relations develop with Washington. The present disagreements between Washington and its NATO allies over defense expenditures strengthen Moscow's convictions that Europe has at last revealed its principle interests which are different from Washington's interests concerning the Soviet Union. Many are talking about it now so I think that it is necessary to dwell in particular on the complexity of these problems.

[Zagladin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich has already mentioned the fact that the present situation can be characterized as a kind of crossroads. Europe, West Europe, particularly feels itself to be at this crossroads. It feels itself in the situation of a man or a country or a group of countries which must make definite choices. And the choices are really very definite because it is Europe which can see very clearly the consequences of one or another scenario which can be chosen. One scenario was proposed by Washington in May 1978 and in Brussels a year ago. That is, the path of increasing military expenditures, the path of new U.S. nuclear missiles deployment, the path to the transformation of Europe into a nuclear hostage for the United States. It is true, they say that these missiles are intended for defense purposes, but the Soviet Union has never attacked West Europe and no West European country can say that our soldiers came there to conquer or occupy them. On the contrary, we can say about ourselves that there were many aggressive aims against us. We do not have such intentions and this was frequently confirmed by our leaders at the highest level and most of the Europeans do not believe in the possibility of such a result or such a turn of fate. There is also President Carter's Directive 59, a doctrine of so-called limited nuclear war, a doctrine which, in fact, envisages war, and which could begin from the first blow at the East, at the Soviet Union. This is no secret, much is said about it. The first blow would provoke a counter-blow and, for Europe, which is geographically quite compact and very densely populated and industrially and culturally crowded, it would simply be a catastrophe. We are all now suffering with our Italian friends over the consequences of the earthquake in the south of that country. It is really the most severe natural disaster, but imagine if that were not a natural disaster? They say that the Neopolitans are in a panic that it will happen there, I mean an earthquake. Of course it would be terrible. But if nuclear bombs fell on the south of Italy, there would have been nobody in Naples to be afraid at all. This is the problem. This is one prospect which the Europeans understand very well. The other prospect was demonstrated practically by the course of detente itself. It is a prospect designed in Helsinki, a prospect which can follow this dotted line: the success of Vienna talks and a real reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and then, on an all-European scale, the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament on the scale of all Europe--there is a Soviet initiative, a French initiative, there are Polish proposals and proposals from other states. There are very many European initiatives on this subject and these initiatives were born because somebody wanted to talk about it. They were born because of alarm over the future of the continent and a wish to find a way out of the situation.

Furthermore, this second prospect is becoming concrete through cooperation results. I have tried to calculate what this has meant practically in the 5 years after Helsinki. This is the result: In the last 5 years, since 1975, the trade turnover of the Soviet Union with the West European participants in that conference was more than doubled up to almost R23-24 billion from R10 billion. The volume of industrial cooperation increased threefold.

The scientific and technical sphere was practically new because before Helsinki it was developing slowly. Now there are about 50 agreements which have been concluded on scientific and technical cooperation, including programs for 10, 15 and 20 years. The exchange in the sphere of culture has increased during this period 2.5 times. The quantity of books written by West European authors and published in the countries of socialism has doubled. The number of tourists from both sides increased 50-70 percent, depending on the country. Large changes have really taken place and this shows the trend which could develop in the future. This shows why the Europeans are so worried by threats to detente and why they do not want to lose it. Nobody wants to lose it: We do not want to lose it and they do not want to lose it. In other words, Europe has already tasted this fruit, and it does not want to give up this taste or what it can obtain in the future. I think that this is the main subject of considerations in Europe. And these considerations are quite concrete and are definite. Let us say that it is quite obvious that in 1980 the U.S. attempt to force West Europe to boycott the Soviet Union politically, economically, and culturally in the context of the Olympic games, was a failure. It did not do much, it did something but compared with the plans, it was very little.

It brought nothing good at the political level. Contacts between Moscow and other capitals continued, including at the highest level, and naturally will continue.

There is another side to the case. If you look at the internal discussions and internal debates in European countries--there were elections in the FRG, this is one example--victory was won by the social democratic and liberal coalition, and one of the reasons for this victory was that this coalition stood under the banner of continuing detente, something which was recognized by all observers, whatever political group they belonged to. If you look at the debates taking place among the neighbors, the Belgians, the Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, you will see that all debates are about the same thing. They are debates which bring the Belgians and Dutch to the fact that it is necessary not to hurry with the deployment of missiles in any case, but primarily to strive for negotiations on this subject. The Danes stated that they confirm their refusal to the deployment of nuclear weapons and intend to develop peaceful economic and political relations with the East. Even in Britain, the country where the government is conservative not only politically but in its essence--even there there is no fierce desire to follow the path of increasing tensions. There is a real desire to advance.

Madrid is proof of this, the meeting in Madrid, which has begun and which has encountered many different obstacles. These obstacles are another interesting thing. The obstacles did not arise in Europe. The meeting, which appears to consist mainly of European countries, had to face basic obstacles--not all the obstacles are basic--on the initiative of the U.S. administration. As the Western press has reported, many capitals in West Europe met with bewilderment and great annoyance the speeches by their U.S. colleague in Madrid since he attempted to divert the business from the constructive and specific proposals made by the European countries.

It seems that business is progressing better because the debates are continuing. The working commissions which must summarize not the results of disagreement but the positive proposals made by participants in detente have been working since 24 November. The present stage must not be considered final or decisive or closing. But it is a stage when constructive and creative work is being performed while negative features still exist. This proves that a choice is being made after all, and a choice for detente.

This does not mean that all obstacles have been removed. The obstacles remain and the campaign about the Soviet Union's military threat continues. What is more, in some countries--let us name France because the next preelection campaign is due there, and the question of the Soviet military threat arises during any preelection campaign in the West--it has widely developed there now. [sentence as heard]

Situation in Poland

There is also the fuss over Poland. There is suddenly great attention to Poland and an exaggerated love for the Polish working class, which is rather difficult to believe. I would like to quote the French newspaper LE MONDE which has recently written that this attention does not mean at all that it is unselfish and that if the West wants to show attention and will continue to show attention, it will demand social changes for it in this country. What is this? Is it not interference in internal affairs? It is a complete rejection of Helsinki. Second, this must be approached at an angle: Polish events are Polish events, and our comrades in Poland are working on the solution of their problems very steadily and, I must admit, with great difficulties. But there is another problem, there is the problem of Europe and the problem of European security which is based on the correlation of forces and parity. Poland as one of the countries of the Warsaw Pact is a part, part of this European balance.

[Arbatov] And because of this any games around this question are equivalent to running in a minefield.

[Zagladin] Quite right.

[Arbatov] It is a quite irresponsible occupation.

[Zagladin] So there are still obstacles. But if we judge the results of this year after Brussels, it can be said that it was in Europe that detente has shown that its potential is great, that it has grown in fact, that it has materialized to a certain extent and that it is a weight on the feet of those who would like to say goodbye to detente. This is very important.

[Zorin] Colleagues, I would like to touch if only briefly on another problem. We have spoken to date on Soviet-U.S. relations and on the situation in Europe in connection with the problem of detente. A version saying that the main difficulties in the world today arise not in the spheres of Soviet-U.S. relations or European policy but in the Third World is rather widespread in international press. I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, to dwell if only briefly on this version, on this thesis.

Third World Problems

[Arbatov] If we speak about what is called the Third World, which is a very conventional name, it means all the developing countries with different groups of countries among them, there is no doubt that there are very many problems there. There is a long way to go yet, and these countries have many internal problems and other problems. But, Valentin Sergeyevich, this question is frequently put on a different level, saying that now the main subject is not bilateral questions for relations between the United States and the Soviet Union or relations between countries of socialism and capitalist countries in general; and the main dangers lie not in bilateral questions, not even in Europe, but in the Third World. I definitely do not agree with this formulation of the question.

I will cite a specific example. I remember well, and everybody remembers well, the Near East war in 1973 which occurred during the dawn of detente. It was then possible to localize this war speedily and even to create a mechanism, which was then unfortunately abandoned and failed--the mechanism of peaceful settlement in the Near East, the Geneva mechanism. I sometimes think with horror: What if such a war began now in a period of tension? I believe if there was no such tension and if international relations had not been so spoiled, there might not have been a war between Iran and Iraq. Other conflicts are possible.

I would like to say that, of course, the thought is far from my mind that the United States and the Soviet Union, or even the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO countries, can take under their wing the entire world and solve all problems of these countries.

This cannot be and will not be and we are against it in principle. However, various events will take place, very complicated events in the countries of the so-called Third World. But the spreading of these events into international conflicts, which reflect relations between states, which reflect an increase in the military threat, this is not what is inherent in the Third World conflicts. This comes from the general state of international relations and it could be reduced to a minimum, or even eliminated, through detente and the development of international cooperation. Such cooperation is important for the solution of radical problems of the Third World.

[Zagladin] Quite right. I just wanted to continue this thought. The other side of the problem is: There is the process of social changes there and the revolutionary process and that this is also one of the reasons for conflicts, in particular conflicts between two powers. It is naive to believe that this process can be stopped. After all, the American Revolution itself and the great French Revolution began a long time ago and at the time there was no Soviet Union, no socialism or anything else. This will continue and it will continue unavoidably because there are radical reasons which give birth to these social changes. Primarily, the desire of the peoples of these countries to end backwardness, poverty, illiteracy, diseases and so on and so forth, and the oppression by developed capitalist powers, of course, and it is here, it is this know of problems which is caused primarily by underdevelopment and by the backwardness of these countries which continues to worsen. In 1950 the level of developed and developing countries was 1 to 12, in 1970 it was 1 to 14, in 1980 it will get worse according to estimates. The tendency is there in any case despite everything that has been and is being done. I think that it is these problems which should attract attention first of all. We must not forget that the developing world is an integral part of all mankind and a large part, even the majority.

But I would like to emphasize that it is not just a question of the size of the population. These are countries with enormous potential--mental, human, natural and other. They have not yet been able to develop this potential. It will be developed when they liberate themselves from backwardness. If this liberation happens despite the West, let us say, despite or rather through overcoming the West's resistance, it threatens the world with extraordinary conflicts and the Western countries first of all. If this happens as a result of joint peaceful efforts under conditions of coexistence and cooperation, it will be quite different.

In any case the contribution of former colonial countries to world history will increase. It will increase in all spheres of life. We must proceed from this. I would like to remind you that our party and our country have exactly this approach to the cause. And if such an approach prevails, the understanding of the problems and their importance, I believe that we will be able to avoid many conflicts and aggravations which arise on this earth.

[Zorin] Naturally, we could not touch upon all aspects in our discussion but our time is ending and I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to summarize if briefly the main factors of the situation in the international arena.

Factors of World Affairs

[Zagladin] It is not a simple task because the world is complicated, has become even more complicated and is developing very unevenly. Even what we spoke about today--the United States, Soviet-U.S. relations, Europe, relations between Europe and the United States between Europe and the East, West and East Europe and the developing countries--shows the enormous set of problems and how the differences in these problems increases in various regions. The specific nature of this development is growing.

And I am not even mentioning that there are two social systems in the world which are not approaching each other but which are moving in different directions, opposing each other.

Nevertheless, I believe that the common denominator of all that we have spoken about must be not in the recognition of these differences, which are unavoidable and which will continue to exist, but in the recognition that despite all the differences there is a common denominator. What common denominator? The kind which cannot be ignored when considering any problem whatever and in whatever region of the world it occurs. One of the common denominators is peace, the problem of peace and detente, because if we philosophize a while on this theme we see that mankind has now entered a period of development when the local view, a narrow view, a provincially narrow view of things can lead to serious disastrous consequences. Attempts to approach world problems from some idealistic point create enormous difficulties and cause tension leading to a further increase in military danger, it must be said clearly. A broad view of things is needed, an understanding of the fact that mankind is really bound together.

Not in the sense that class or national borders are wiped out because they still exist, but in the sense that there are problems without whose solution no system, no state and no nation can manage. For us, communists, Soviet people in particular, this understanding is made considerably easier because we are internationalists by nature, because our ideology and our world outlook is such that we take into consideration these common bonds, the interdependency of problems, and see the most important causes. The main causes are the problems of peace and problems of detente to which global questions are connected. These are the problems of overcoming underdevelopment, the solution of the energy problem, the food problem and other problems which worry mankind. We fully realize this.

Now our country is preparing for the 26th party congress. Of course, nobody can now anticipate the congress decisions. The congress will discuss the documents presented to it, it will come to conclusions on the basis of these documents. But the general direction of its decisions can be clearly seen already, I believe. It is the direction about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the June plenum of our party's Central Committee this year. He said: We will spare no effort to preserve detente and all the good given to us in the seventies. We will strive for a turn for disarmament. We will support the right of the peoples for a free and independent development and will preserve and strengthen peace. Vladimir Ilich Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation between peoples. We will be true to this banner.

[Zorin] Well, I have only to thank you, colleagues, for participating in our program and to thank our viewers for their attention. Until the next meeting here in Studio Nine. Thank you.

'SOVIET THREAT' IDEA BASED ON 'CRUDE FALSIFICATIONS'

LD091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Tailormade Lie; Who Needs the 'Soviet Threat' Myth"]

[Text] An incident that took place 9 November 1979 was widely publicized in the United States and abroad. At 1050 hours on that day the warning lamps winked on at all the U.S. strategic forces' command centers. Computer terminals began producing calculations of the trajectories of nuclear missiles "launched from a submarine" somewhere in the Pacific. An alert began in the colossal U.S. military apparatus. Thousands of people bent over instructions that had been elaborated in advance. Missile bases throughout the country were placed on standby.

It remained only for the President to be informed that the country was under "nuclear attack." But it did not come to that. A check revealed that the computer at Joint Air Defense Command headquarters in Colorado Springs had erroneously relayed a tape recording intended for routine exercises. It was a false alarm. The Washington departments later admitted this.

Our country has repeatedly pointed to the importance of preventing the unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons and has stated its readiness to cooperate in any measures aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war.

However, the episode described above is scarcely a simple accident. If you consider the nervous atmosphere deliberately fueled in the United States, an atmosphere in which thousands of people in various institutions in the country are engaged in fabricating the most unscrupulous and lying stories about the nefarious "Soviet threat," it is appalling, but a fact, that these fabrications began to be circulated from across the ocean almost immediately after the victory over the fascist aggressors, to which the Soviet people made a decisive contribution and which cost us incalculable sacrifices.

Fascist war criminals were still being tried in Europe when people in Washington's Government institutions began preparing "psychological warfare" against our country according to the prescriptions of the "Soviet" propaganda.

The "Soviet threat" card is no more by an imperialist propaganda. The Nazi leaders played it strenuously during the thirties when they were preparing their plans for aggression. The fueling of anti-Sovietism in the confused atmosphere that enveloped the West at that time was a sinister factor that pushed mankind toward the catastrophe of war. Documents from the archives of fascist Germany, and also the United States, Britain and France, which have seen the light in the postwar period have confirmed something that had been no secret before: The West's ruling politicians diligently supported the fascist rulers' anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria in an attempt to channel Hitler's aggression against the Soviet Union. Many figures in London, Paris and Washington welcomed the formalization of the "anti-Communist pact" between Berlin and Tokyo, and the Western governments sanctioned the Hitlerites' seizure of Austria and later of Czechoslovakia.

The result of this shameful game is well known. The bitter irony of fate was that those who had diligently urged the aggressors to attack the East were destined to be among the first to feel the aggressors' blows. Overall, mankind paid an extremely heavy price for the fact that the criminal plans of the enemies of peace and security were not nipped in the bud, when it became clear just what the Nazis were working toward. It is well known what efforts our country made for the collective defense of peace. It is also well known that Moscow's calls were ignored in Western capitals, where people in the grip of anti-Soviet feelings and intentions held sway.

Many Western authors analyzing the history of the emergence of the cold war, in which the fueling of the "Soviet threat" myth had a major role, draw attention to the events in the United States in the latter half of 1946. On 12 September 1946 Secretary of Commerce H. Wallace addressed 19,000 Americans in Madison Square Garden in New York. He condemned the fueling of anti-Soviet feeling in the country and expressed his opposition to the attempts to speak the language of force to the USSR. By that time a group of ruling figures who demanded faster war preparations against our country was already entrenched in Washington. The entries that J. Forrestal, then navy secretary, made in his diary at the time show the way that, disturbed by H. Wallace's speech, he insisted to President Truman that the latter pressure the managers of leading American newspapers and radio companies to whip up the public in an anti-Soviet spirit.

Meanwhile on Truman's instructions his adviser C. Clifford was preparing for the government a program document on relations with the Soviet Union. It was only in 1968 that its contents, which effectively formed the basis of Washington's course, became known. [paragraph continues]

The memorandum suggested giving Americans the impression that the Soviet Union was a country that rejected the idea of peaceful coexistence between the two systems, proceeded from the premise that conflict between them was inevitable, was preparing for an attack on the United States, and so on and so forth. While ascribing the most sinister intentions to the USSR, this document, which received high-level approval in Washington, recommended the development of war preparations against our country and countries friendly to us.

There are also other, equally convincing documents showing that the circulation in the United States and the other NATO countries of disinformation about Soviet foreign policy's intentions aids militarist plans and is dictated by the insatiable appetites of the military-industrial complex' ringleaders. The very knocking together of the Atlantic pact in 1949 was accompanied in the West by a ballyhoo to the effect that the USSR was preparing to make an incursion into West Europe.

Several decades have passed since then, but the liars have not quieted down. It is true that they now prefer to use more sophisticated speculations and fantasies. After all, time is passing, and the real world bears no relation to the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. It is not tanks, not guns that are rolling into Western Europe from the East but gas pipelines. Fruitful economic cooperation is developing between the two parts of the continent. The socialist countries advocate intensifying this cooperation. They attach great importance to a question that is becoming increasingly topical for West Europe: Cooperating in the spheres of energy, transport and environmental protection and convening all-European conferences on these problems. In the first half of this year alone our country's trade turnover with the FRG, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece showed an average of 50-percent increase over the same period the year before.

That is the reality. But the fabricators of falsehoods in the United States and certain other NATO countries refuse to deal with the facts. They continue to trumpet about the "Soviet threat." They continue to poison the atmosphere with venomous stories whose purpose is to suggest to the public the idea that another sharp increase in the NATO countries' military budgets, which are already at record levels, is "necessary."

Small wonder that the USSR state budget is the target of the most unscrupulous manipulations in this connection. While deliberately keeping in the background the fact that in the USSR education, health, physical culture and social security--that is, the population's main requirements and needs--are met at the state's expense rather than falling on the masses' shoulders, as in the United States, for instance, the relevant Washington propaganda and other services systematically circulate arbitrary stories conjured up out of thin air regarding the proportion of the Soviet budget accounted for by defense spending and the absolute size of that spending.

"Calculators" of this kind try to convince the Western man in the street that the USSR's defense spending is increasing year in, year out, and that defense spending's share of the USSR's global social products is higher than its share in the United States. There are crude falsifications. Thus in our country the aggregate value of the material wealth created in a particular period is deemed to be the global product. While in the United States this concept includes not only the market value of the output that has been produced, but also services, leasing and hiring, outlay in financing, credit and insurance, spending on the administrative apparatus, and the like.

That is one trick. G. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, wrote of another in his recent book "The Cloud of Danger." According to him, the calculations in dollars to which people in the United States often allude in analyzing presumed Soviet military spending are produced on the basis of what it would cost the United States, with its inflated prices, to produce the types of materiel being created in the USSR, or so these "calculators" claim.

An American academic--A. Cox--recently reported machinations of a different sort. According to him, in late 1976 a group of CIA staffers "doubled" the level of USSR military spending at a stroke!

Of course, these are not mere accidental errors. For some reason in these cases people across the ocean always "err" in the same direction!

If Washington were really worried about the size of military spending, it should have responded to the repeated proposals from the Soviet side on reducing or at least freezing the levels of major states' military budgets. However, American diplomacy is giving a hostile reception to these proposals, which meet with support from the overwhelming majority of UN countries. It is claimed that such reductions cannot be checked.... But the USSR is suggesting also reaching agreement on the size of the sum that would be earmarked for increasing economic aid to the developing countries thanks to the saving of funds on military budgets. That would be a real sum, not a mythical one!

Within the framework of one article it is impossible to dwell on all the different aspects of the lie fabricated in the West that the Soviet Armed Forces, as if by their character and scale, present a "threat" to the cause of peace and security. I would like to point out the main leitmotiv of such types of fabrications. As a rule, they amount to attempts to portray our country's legitimate concern for its defense capability in the face of military preparations by the United States and its NATO partners as something "illegal" or "threatening."

It is worth remembering, however, that the Soviet Union was not the first to manufacture the atom bomb. The United States did this and used it against Japan without any military need. Even before the atomic explosion in the Alamogordo Desert, President Truman's adviser (J.H. Birns) said that the atom bomb "could easily put us (that is, the United States) in such a position whereby he will dictate our terms at the end of the war." The same applied to other types of contemporary weaponry. Who, one asks, campaigned for the creation of the hydrogen bomb? Who produced the first atomic submarine? The first multiple-warhead missile? The United States, and it acted thus, calculating on gaining military advantages over our country.

Of course, this was a fruitless calculation, but those who cherished and still do cherish it bear the responsibility for cranking the arms spiral which is so dangerous to the cause of peace.

Our country has consistently supported and continues to support the ending of the arms race and real measures in the disarmament sphere. The Soviet Union, in particular, proposes an overall ban on supplementing states' arsenals with new types and systems of mass destruction weapons by concluding an appropriate agreement. The solution of this issue is making no progress because of the negative attitude of those very U.S. circles which are kicking up a fuss over the imaginary Soviet threat." Despite all the lessons of postwar times, they continue to harbor calculations concerning the possibility of gaining U.S. "military superiority."

Here is what A. Harriman, influential U.S. figure and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, wrote on this score: "From my experience of dealings with the Russians--and I have met all the Soviet leaders from Lenin through Brezhnev--I conclude that the USSR will make every sacrifice necessary to preserve equality. In the final analysis we will not have superiority but an endless arms race." This is the prospect being prepared for the world by those who kick up a row over "military superiority"!

As is well-known, in the recent conversation with Republican Senator C. Percy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed the hopelessness of attempts to achieve military superiority over our country. In this connection, he indicated that it was important that there be no stagnation in the sides' efforts to limit strategic arms on a mutual basis, with observance of the principles of equality and equal security. The success of this matter is the core of all international security.

The very nature of the arms race has become such that, with every new twist in that race, it becomes increasingly difficult and complex to control or contain it. Ultimately, no one country wins. U.S. journalist S. Talbot, in his book "Endspiel" which recently appeared in the United States, on the course of the second stage of talks between the USSR and the United States, quotes the opinion of authoritative U.S. experts participating in the talks who expressed serious concern over the number of opportunities missed in this sphere through the U.S. Government's fault. Thus, at the beginning of the seventies and despite the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate on the present issue, the United States proceeded to introduce multiple-warhead missiles into its arsenal and was then forced to admit that U.S. security did not gain in the slightest from this. There are quite a few such examples.

Soviet military doctrine, as declared most authoritatively from our side, is based on the fact that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for the USSR's defense needs. The USSR does not set itself the aim of achieving military superiority. Naturally we do not make any territorial or other kinds of claims on other countries, nor do we advance in general any "concepts" or "doctrines" of an aggressive nature. In our country this is unthinkable.

Our designs and aspirations are in the creative sphere. This determines the profoundly peace-loving character of Soviet foreign policy. The draft published by the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period to 1990," confirms with new force the gigantic creative tasks set by the party and Soviet state with the aim of the country's further progressive development for the Soviet people's good. Socialism and peace are indivisible, whatever vilification is uttered by the manufacturers of forgeries about the "Soviet threat."

WESTERN CRITICS OF SOVIET GRAIN FIGURES REBUTTED

LD101406 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--TASS economic news Analyst Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

Western critics of Soviet agriculture again "analyse" in the extremely negative tones the state of things in grain production in the Soviet Union. The UPI agency and the London TIMES, in particular, describe it as disastrous.

What is the basis for such assertions?

They base them on a traditional foundation which distorts the true state of affairs.

An elementary retrospective analysis convincingly refutes the biased nature and groundlessness of such assertions. The steady dynamics of the average yearly indicators for the five-year periods, which most objectively reflect the situation, speaks for itself. Annual grain production in the USSR was an average of 130 million tons in 1961-1965, it was 167 million tons in 1966-1970 and 182 million tons in 1971-1975.

No disasters with crops, invented by Western experts, occurred in the closing five-year period, either. Moreover, the further growth of grain production has been ensured.

The average yearly gross output in 1976-1980 surpassed 200 million tons for the first time although it failed to reach the planned volume of 215-220 million tons for objective reasons.

Despite the fact that only the years 1976 and 1978 were comparatively favourable for grain growing, and the other three were no easy ones, the majority of collective and state farms counterposed achievements of agro-technology and breeding to the vagaries of weather and took in big crops. Even in the extremely unfavourable 1979 year, 8,000 farms gathered more than 25 centners of grain per hectare and 1,620 of them more than 40 centners per hectare. Certain positive changes also occurred in the supply of machines, implements, fertilizers, pesticides, transport and fuel to Soviet peasants. All this constitutes a reliable base which made it possible to set a new target in the average yearly gross grain production. In 1981-1985, it is to reach 238-243 million tons.

Plans of Soviet agriculture make for an accelerated development of meat production. That is why the demand for fodder grain in animal breeding is very great and the Soviet Union purchases it abroad. This is also done by many other countries. The United States, for instance, is the world's largest importer of meat and sugar, it purchases annually more than 10 billion dollars worth of farming produce.

Nevertheless, some Western critics intentionally dramatise the problem of increasing grain production in the USSR and related questions of working out a new Soviet food program. With this aim in view, they are again trying to reactivate threats based on the notorious attempts by the Carter administration to use grain trade as a tool of political blackmail.

It seems that it is relevant to refer at this point to the conclusion made by the British FINANCIAL TIMES. The newspaper writes that the history of trade boycotts, particularly the boycott against the Soviet Union, which the NATO countries tried to impose in 1962, does not evoke any optimism. The boycotts rarely worked: They appeared to be difficult to control and cost much to the countries which imposed them. At present, it seems, there are few grounds to believe that embargo against the Soviet Union will produce any other results, the newspaper stresses.

'FUELING' OF 'WAR PSYCHOSIS' OVER POLAND ALLEGED

LD111152 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The United States has not stopped its attempts to interfere in the affairs of Poland and is to continue to fuel a war psychosis in view of the events taking place in the country.

The Pentagon has announced the dispatch to West Germany of four planes that engage in early radar location which will actually engage in electronic spying against the socialist countries. The radio station Radio Free Europe, which is on the payroll of the United States, has stepped up its subversive broadcasts to Poland. The reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations has initiated the collection of money to back the forces of Poland hostile to socialism.

The Warsaw newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said on Wednesday that it would be tantamount to suicide to forget the hostile plans of the West in regard to the republic.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SENDING OF 'SPY PLANES' TO FRG

LD101858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Dec 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Oleg Blinov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] According to a report by UPI from Washington, the Pentagon has sent four spy planes equipped with the AWACS system to West Europe. The aircraft will arrive at a NATO air force base on the territory of the FRG. In approximately 1 month's time a group of U.S. military specialists, comprising 210 men, will arrive there to service them. It was officially announced that the aircraft would be taking part in NATO exercises. Later, however, a Pentagon spokesman said that their chief purpose was to carry out observations on the territory of the socialist countries, and first and foremost Poland.

REUTER notes quite rightly that the Pentagon announced its decision immediately after U.S. Secretary of State Muskie had left Washington. He arrived today in Brussels, where he will take part in a meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee. As we have already reported, at the meeting of the committee the United States is trying to get its partners in the bloc to take a more active part in the stepping up of military preparations. In particular, under discussion is the long-term program for increasing the military expenditures of the Western countries. At the same time, Washington is trying to get the consent of its allies to station new medium-range nuclear missiles. Judging by reports from Brussels, however, certain West European countries are resisting the Pentagon's plans since accepting them would exacerbate even further their already dire economic situation and would heighten tension on the continent.

It can be said with certainty that the trip by Muskie and the emergency transfer of spy planes to West Europe are aimed at one thing: forcing the allies to support U.S. militarist actions.

INDIAN VISIT BY PRESIDENT BREZHNEV CONTINUES

Brezhnev Banquet Speech

LD110935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS report]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President!

Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister!

Ladies and gentlemen!

Comrades!

It gives me great pleasure to be here again, in this great and friendly country, among old friends, meetings with whom are always both enjoyable and profoundly significant. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I express gratitude for those kind words which have been addressed here to us, to the Soviet people.

We, in the Soviet Union, attach primary importance to our relations with India. India enjoys the sincere affection of the Soviet people and the respect of their leadership. It can be said, without any fear of exaggeration, that the Soviet people and their leadership are reliable friends of India--friends in times both good and bad, friends in rain or shine.

We have come here for a friendly exchange of views on the further development and deepening of our relations, on the not-so-simple situation in today's turbulent world, on the contribution by our two countries to invigorating international relations.

Many a good thing has already been said and, I am sure, will be said about friendship and cooperation between our two countries. And, indeed, they deserve it. I have heard that in your country they say that good people become friends before they have walked hardly seven paces together. The road our two peoples have travelled together is by far longer. Both sides have done a great deal to develop Soviet-Indian relations. We are content with what has been achieved. But, of course, we do not believe that everything has been accomplished.

Speaking of the present state of relations between our two countries, I would like to note, in addition to their broad scope and diversity, the high degree of stability attained in them.

This is reflected in the steadiness of the very nature of our relations, and of the lofty principles of equality, mutual respect and trust on which they are built. This is reflected in the continuous dynamism of their evolution. It is reflected, finally, in the important fact that good relations between us were sustained under various political circumstances.

I make no secret of the fact that we have always had a particular liking for Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that outstanding political and state figure of contemporary Asia. Likewise, we harbor profound respect for the historical exploit of her great father, Jواهرलाल Nehru, one of the founders of the independent India, and the man who stood at the source of Indian-Soviet friendship.

I would like to note one more important feature of Soviet-Indian relations. A great deal of what has today become typical of our ties with countries which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke, much of the wholesome and fair that is gradually but steadily being introduced into the practice of international intercourse, appeared for the first time precisely in Soviet-Indian relations.

Recently, I happened to read some words written in India to the effect that at present friendship between the Soviet Union and India constitutes an important element of the powerful solidarity front of socialist and nonaligned countries, a front which stands in opposition to the aggressive forces imperialism and restrains their actions aimed against peace, freedom and independence of peoples. This is particularly important today, when the international climate in the world has grown considerably colder.

Influential politicians in the West have decided to whip up the arms race rather than to limit it. They have made up their minds to achieve military supremacy rather than to maintain parity. They have staked on diktat and blackmail rather than on a dialogue between equal parties and mutually beneficial cooperation. They have succeeded, in recent years, in seriously aggravating the world situation.

The question now is where do things go from here. If this negative and, to put it bluntly, dangerous line continues, the peace will find itself gravely imperilled. Or else reason will prevail--and then a constructive policy meeting the aspirations of the peoples and the interests of all nations will again make its way through.

As for Soviet Union, our approach remains one of principle: We are always prepared to discuss any issue in a spirit of realism and to take into account the legitimate rights and interests of others.

To ensure a turn from confrontation to dialogue, from the aggravation of conflicts to their settlement is, of course, no simple task, but it is an essential one. That, I would say, is the most humane task of today. It can be solved only through joint efforts by all those who desire peace and work for peace. In our view, this is what should be seen today as the main criterion for assessing the foreign policies of states.

Statecraft is not rattling the sabre and attempting to impose one's will on other peoples. Such attempts were undertaken more than once in the past. Their outcome is well known. Nor does statecraft mean seeking unilateral advantage at the expense of other peoples' interests or by resorting to direct violence against them. The collapse of the colonial system has shown what this leads to.

In our view, it is by far wiser, though perhaps not always easier, to defend peace, and to build the security and well-being of one's own people on the basis of peaceful equal cooperation with other peoples and to do so firmly and consistently without yielding to provocations, pressure and blackmail.

It is gratifying to note that the extensive and useful exchange of views which we have begun today with Indian leaders is proceeding in this very spirit. I am confident that it will produce good results beneficial for the peoples of our two countries and for the cause.

I should like to propose a toast:

To the health of the esteemed friends and hospitable hosts, the president, Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi,

To the successes and prosperity of the friendly and great India,

To a lasting peace on earth.

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Reddy Banquet Address

BK081638 Delhi 1ST Diplomatic Information Service (in English) 1625 GMT 8 Dec 80

["Text" of President Reddy's speech at 8 Dec Delhi Banquet in honor of Soviet President Brezhnev's Visit]

[Text] Speaking at a banquet he hosted in New Delhi on December 8 in honour of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, President S. Chandra Reddy said: "On behalf of the government and the people of India, I have great pleasure in extending to you and the distinguished members of your delegation a most warm and cordial welcome to our country.

Mr President, we have had the privilege and pleasure of receiving you in our midst on two memorable occasions in the past. Your first visit to us was in 1961, shortly after we removed the last vestiges of colonial establishments from our soil. While a number of other countries failed to appreciate the justice and rationale of our anti-colonial action, we remember that the Soviet Union firmly stood by us as indeed it did in the diverse crises we faced since the independence of our nation. Your second visit to our country was in 1973 and you will recall the spontaneous warmth and affection with which you were received wherever you went. We welcome you once again Excellency not only as the higher representative of a great and friendly country, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, but as a trusted and reliable friend who has consistently shown an abiding interest in India and a deep understanding of our aspirations and concerns.

We in India have followed with deep interest the conspicuously great role you have played in ensuring the rapid development of your country in diverse fields. Your ceaseless efforts as a world statesman of high stature to promote the cause of international peace and cooperation has been widely acclaimed and also recognized and appreciated in our country. We welcomed your initiatives for consolidating peace and establishing detente in Europe. We appreciate your efforts to establish mutually beneficial cooperation in that continent where the first shots of both the devastating world wars, which this country has witnessed, were fired. We had hoped that this process of detente and co-operation between diverse systems would not remain limited to a continent or a group of countries but would spread to all areas of the world. It is therefore a matter of grave concern and sadness to us Excellency to witness the recent deterioration in the international environment. This we fear could seriously erode or reverse the process of detente and trigger a new arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons. It is therefore our sincere hope that the process of detente towards which you have made a deep personal commitment will continue to be consolidated and further strengthened not only to serve the larger interests of all nations but for the very survival of civilisation as we know it.

Your Excellency, you are no doubt aware that we in India also have a vital stake in the peace in our region so as to enable us to concentrate all our efforts to the tremendous tasks of economic and social upliftment of our people. In January this year, the people of India have by an overwhelming mandate reaffirmed their faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and in the legacy of our great leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In accordance with the pledge we took at the dawn of our independence our efforts continue to be directed towards providing economic and social justice to our people. We are conscious that we shall have a long way to go even in the provision of basic needs of a significant section of our people but we are confident that we will successfully move forward towards our goal of providing for the needs and aspirations of our people. In order to enable us to concentrate on these important tasks we have consistently sought to establish relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation, with all our neighbouring countries as with all other countries in Asia and the world.

Mr President, the government and the people of India are, therefore, seriously concerned at India being surrounded by areas of new tensions and in the process frustrating all that we have been attempting to do for our people. We in India remain opposed to any form of intervention, covert or overt, by outside forces in the internal affairs of the region. It is our fervent hope that the tensions will be dissipated and that the conflicts in the region will be terminated without delay in the spirit of the pancha sheel or the five principles of coexistence. It is our conviction that durable peace can be restored through negotiated political solutions having full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of this region.

We also take serious note of the upward spiral of competitive naval presence of nonlittoral states in the Indian Ocean, the efforts being made to change the nonaligned character of the littoral states and the acquisition or strengthening of bases, such as Diego Garcia. These developments can only further exacerbate existing tensions in an area which has been a tranquil area till recent times and thereby complicate the task of achieving durable and just political solution or the early implementation of the declaration of the United Nations aimed at converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Your Excellency had a little earlier referred to our efforts on national reconstruction. In this connection I wish to recall and acknowledge valuable cooperation which we have received from the Soviet Union. Today more than seventy projects in different parts of India symbolise the inherent strength and vitality of Indo-Soviet cooperation. We have no doubt that the cooperation between our two countries in the economic, commercial, industrial, scientific and technical fields will continue to be further expanded and diversified and make increasing contributions to the development of important sectors of the Indian economy.

Mr President, the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union forged over the years is not at the cost of friendship with any other country. The friendship between our two countries is based upon the principle of trust and mutual understanding. This friendship has stood the test of time and our relations are anchored upon the common commitment by the government and peoples of our two countries to peace and cooperation among nations. We are confident, Excellency, that your visit will provide yet another important reference point in the further strengthening of the tradition of friendship between our two countries. We are confident that your visit will also open new avenues of cooperation. I need hardly emphasise how much we cherish your presence in our midst and the significance which we attach to your visit not only in the relations between our two countries but also for the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the world. I myself have vivid and pleasant memories of our meeting not long ago in Moscow and I am very happy to be able to renew our acquaintance here.

Brezhnev Parliament Speech

LD101512 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech at India's Parliament"--TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--Follows the full text of a speech, made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at India's Parliament:

Esteemed Mr Vice-President,

Esteemed Madam Prime Minister,

Esteemed Mr Speaker,

Esteemed Members of Parliament,

Above all I would like to thank you for the possibility granted to me to speak from this honorary rostrum and to convey to you, and in your person to the Indian people as a whole cordial greetings and good wishes from the USSR Supreme Soviet, from all the Soviet people.

Seven years have passed since my last visit to your country. Many changes took place in the world over these years. But invariable remains the Soviet Union's course of development of friendship and cooperation with India. Such a course, in our profound conviction, meets the fundamental national interests of both countries, and the cause of universal peace.

Friendship between the USSR and India is the common asset of the two great peoples. Our relations have stood the test of time. They became an important factor of consolidation of peace in Asia and outside it. Developing on the strong foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, they serve as the embodiment of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equitable and fruitful cooperation of states with different socio-economic systems.

The good relations between the USSR and India, the coincidence or proximity of their stands on the basic problems of the present, their devotion to the cause of independence of people, the cause of peace and equitable cooperation of states, struggle for disarmament and prevention of a new world war are particularly important in conditions of the current aggravation of the international situation.

It is no secret that this aggravation has been caused by actions of the NATO military bloc in the recent years. This is the result of the attempts to break the equilibrium of forces, that established in the world, and to impose its will upon people from the positions of military superiority.

For this purpose, military budgets are inflated to unprecedented proportions, armaments are built up, the existing military bases are enlarged, and new ones are established all over the world.

It is clear that on such a basis it is impossible to have conflict situations settled, it is impossible to advance in solution of problems of the limitation of armaments, elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, restructuring of the world economic order on a fair foundation.

Difficulties are amassing also in bilateral relations of states. A great deal of difficulties have amassed, in particular, in the relations between the USSR and the United States in the recent years. We stand for elimination of these difficulties. But the Indian proverb "it takes two hands to clap" seems to be correct.

Esteemed Members of Parliament,

Speaking to the legislative body of Asia's major state, I cannot but share considerations on the state of affairs on this continent. Its role in world events is obvious: Its population accounts for half of mankind. We are convinced that the relations of peace and good neighborliness in Asia, should be built on the common contribution of a possibly greater number of Asian countries and even better--of all of them.

But the situation now in Asia is, unfortunately, disquieting.

Still explosive is the situation in the Middle East where attempts are being made to impose upon Arab countries capitulatory deals and to make them resign to the flouting of their fundamental national interests.

Tension persists in South East Asia where the forces of imperialism and their accomplices are conducting the line of setting South East Asian states against each other, are preventing in every way establishment of relations of good neighborliness between them.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict, tragic in its senselessness, is continuing. This is the patent example of how dangerous it is for the countries, which are not strong enough yet, to find themselves in millstones of imperialist policy.

Who gains from that war? Certainly, neither Iraq nor Iran. They will get only ravaged economy and large manpower losses. But somebody have gained from the war, it is clear already now. Foreign military penetration into the Middle and Near East is intensively under way in full view of the whole world. Unity of the Arab world is being shaken to the joy of enemies of the Arab peoples. There are also calculations to weaken the anti-imperialist direction of the policy of both Iran and Iraq. And for all that, the two neighboring peoples pay with their blood.

This is why the USSR resolutely stands for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. We denounce any attempts to have it protracted, to pour oil on the flame of war in this or that way. As we understand, India's stand is similar to ours.

The opponents of the normalisation of the international climate and initiators of the arms race now not infrequently refer in justification of their actions to the situation in Afghanistan. But at that, if one thinks this over, they take a very peculiar stand.

They raise a world-wide hullabaloo about "Soviet threat" either to Pakistan, or to Persian Gulf countries, or God knows whom, although they are well aware that no such threat exists whatsoever.

They clamorously demand the cessation of Soviet military aid to Afghanistan, while, in fact, doing everything to hinder this. They are seeking to preserve tension and prevent the normalisation of the situation. They continue to send armed gangs into Afghanistan and fear like death an understanding between Afghanistan and its neighbors, especially Pakistan.

In a word, the stand of these gentlemen is, to put it mildly, insincere.

Deception, however, will not carry one far. Life in Afghanistan is gradually becoming and will continue to become increasingly more normal and peaceful, the fog of misinformation will gradually disperse. And then, it is to be supposed, Afghanistan's southern neighbours will realise that a goodneighbourly accord with the Afghan Government is the only real path. As a result, conditions will emerge for a complete political normalization of the situation, including the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Let me assure you, Esteemed Members of Parliament, that the Soviet Union is precisely for such a development of events and we fully support the reasonable proposals on this score by the Government of Afghanistan.

The region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean is becoming an increasingly more dangerous seat of international tension. On the invented pretext of the protection of their "vital interests", powers, situated many thousands of kilometres away from the region, have concentrated there a military armada and are intensively building up armaments, expanding the network of their military bases, subjecting to pressure and threats the small countries which do not follow in their wake.

Attempts are being made to justify such actions by the talk of the "Soviet threat" to that region's oil wealth. It goes without saying that this is sheer fabrication, and its authors are well aware of that. The USSR does not intend to encroach either on the Middle East oil or its supply route.

Certainly, for us it is not all the same what is taking place in the area which is so close to our frontiers. We want a normal, calm situation to be created here. We advocate the doctrine of peace and security, which offsets the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat against the Persian Gulf countries.

These are not mere words. This is our real policy. [as received] We propose to the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan, all the states which will show interest in this, to agree on the following mutual obligations:

--Not to establish foreign military bases in the area of the Persian Gulf and adjacent islands; not to deploy nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction there;

--Not to use and not to threaten with the use of force against the countries of the Persian Gulf area, not to interfere into their internal affairs;

--To respect the status of non-alignment, chosen by Persian Gulf states; not to draw them into military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers;

--To respect the sovereign right of the states of the region to their natural resources;

--Not to raise any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchange and the use of sea lanes that link the states of that region with other countries of the world.

We believe that such an accord, with the states of the region themselves to be, naturally, full-fledged parties to it, would meet their vital interests. That would be a reliable guarantee of ensuring their sovereign rights and security.

Let me express the hope that this proposal would meet the understanding and support on the part of peace-loving India.

The Soviet Union is a staunch champion of the idea that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone. We are ready to actively work together with other interested states in this direction.

We believe that the Indian Ocean has been and remains the sphere of vital interests of the states, located in the eastern and southern part of Asia.

We are ready to welcome also any other initiatives that would lead to relaxation of tension, that would be prompted by the need for consolidation of peace in Asia or any other continent.

Dear friends,

The Soviet Union treats with profound respect India's foreign policy which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment. We highly appreciate your country's contribution to people's struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, against all forms of oppression and inequality.

Since the very first days of its independence, India has been playing an important role in the world scene. What has been infused by this large country of ancient and distinctive culture into international relations? I would say thus: Above all, a spirit of peaceableness and balanced relations, the readiness to develop good relations with other states and to promote recovery of the international climate.

History shall not forget that the outstanding son of the Indian people Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of such a policy of India. In the Soviet Union we remember full well how much has been by that really great man, the sincere friend of our country for the development of Soviet-Indian relations.

Particularly tangible is India's contribution to consolidation of peace and stability in Asia. The peoples pay tribute to India's constructive steps and peaceful initiatives in settling conflicts that arose on the Asian Continent.

Thus, now, India's relations with the countries of Indochina. These relations have always been good with Vietnam and Laos. And now your country established good relations also with Kampuchea. All this undoubtedly promotes the development of good neighbourly relations, necessary in South East Asia. We are confident that the further course of events will realize the foreignness of this line. Recognition of realities has always been an important element of the new foreign policy.

Dear friends,

We must should remain indifferent to the risk of eliminating the threat of war. And who, our parliamentarians—elected representatives of the people, should be in the front ranks! I am sure that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Parliament of the Republic of India will make their unique contribution to this sacred cause.

Let powerful the voice of our peoples against the threat of war, in favour of fruitful cooperation between states in resolving the burning problems of the present time!

Let the inevitable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India strengthen and prosper!

Meeting with Parliamentarians

AMSTERDAM—Moscow 1980 in English 1541 007 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Dec. 1980--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, today met with the members of the two chambers of the Indian Parliament--the House of the People and the Council of States. The meeting took place in the session hall of the Indian Parliament.

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Prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, was present at the meeting.

On behalf of the members of Parliament the distinguished guest was warmly greeted by the vice-president of the Republic of India, speaker of the Council of States, Mohammad Hidayatullah.

Parliamentarians and guests met Leonid Brezhnev's speech with a prolonged applause.

Later the floor was taken by the speaker of the House of the People, Balram Jakhar.

Receives Indian Vice President

LD101600 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received at his residence Vice-President of the Republic of India, Speaker of the Council of States Mohammad Hidayatullah and had a friendly talk with him.

Brezhnev Gives Dinner

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today gave a dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi.

Present at the dinner, from the Indian side, were Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah, Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, other members of the Cabinet of Ministers, prominent statesmen and public leaders. From the Soviet side--member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, other officials.

At the dinner Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi exchanged toasts of greeting.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Farewell Message

LD110820 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] His Excellency

President of the Republic of India

Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

Her Excellency

Prime Minister of the Republic of India

Mrs Indira Gandhi

Returning home I wish to convey on behalf of my comrades and of my personal behalf the feelings of sincere gratitude to you, the government and the entire Indian people for the exceptionally warm and hospitable welcome accorded to us during the stay in friendly India.

I am confident that our recent meetings and detailed exchanges of views, the joint documents, which were signed in the course of the visit, will serve well the cause of further strengthening sincere friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, the noble aims of maintaining peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

I avail myself of the opportunity to extend again the best wishes of good health and happiness to you personally, Mr President and Mrs Prime Minister, further progress and well-being to the great Indian people.

L. Brezhnev

Brezhnev Departure

LD110810 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, who was on an official friendly visit in India, has left the Indian capital for home today.

Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov have left together with him.

All along the way from the residence to Palam Airport the distinguished Soviet guest was greeted with sincere cordiality by the inhabitants of Delhi. The streets and squares of the Indian capital were again decorated with the national flags of the Soviet Union and India, streamers and posters of greetings, portraits of Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi, and garlands of flowers.

Leonid Brezhnev was seen off at the ramp by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of the Republic of India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In the airport were minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Finance R. Venkaraman, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Vasant P. Sathe, other members of the government, leaders of political parties, General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeswara Rao, MP's, noted public figures of India, Indian Ambassador to the USSR V. K. Ahuja and members of the diplomatic corps.

Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by Chairman of the USSR State Cinematography Committee Filipp Ermash, USSR Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov, officials of the embassy, the trade representation and other Soviet institutions in India.

The band struck the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. An artillery salute was fired. Leonid Brezhnev, inspected the guard of honour--infantrymen, airmen and seamen. In keeping with the Indian tradition the distinguished Soviet guest was presented garlands of flowers--a symbol of peace and accord between peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev warmly bid farewell to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders.

Assistant to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firiyubin, deputy head of the managing department of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhayl Mogilevets and referent of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Samoteikin have also left for home.

This is said in a message addressed to the people of Afghanistan and the whole of progressive mankind by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, Babrak Karmal. The message was published in the local press.

The message highly appraises the April revolution in Afghanistan, especially, the second stage of its development which has created the mainstays of a new life for the country's working people from political and socio-economic points of view. The message points out that the working people of Afghanistan are concentrating their efforts on building a new society, free from exploitation of man by man.

The message especially underlines the great significance of measures taken in the country following the entry of the April revolution into a new stage of its development. During that period thousands of people from various sections of the population of the DRA have been released from prisons, and a temporary constitution "the basic principles of the DRA" has been adopted expressing support for the universal declaration of human rights. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council have adopted a resolution on the strengthening of the revolutionary law which guarantees and ensures human rights and freedoms in the country. Today the people of Afghanistan are marching forward on the path of happiness and prosperity chosen by them.

Being an active member of the United Nations, Afghanistan makes a weighty contribution to the cause of upholding peace in the whole world, to the cause of realisation of human rights. The DRA always expressed and expresses support for the right of the peoples to struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, exploitation, against apartheid, and various forms of racial discrimination, including Zionism. Revolutionary and progressive Afghanistan is always in the same ranks with peaceful and progressive forces of the world. It will struggle tirelessly for the realisation of human rights and the liberation of mankind from oppression and injustice, the statement says.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF DRA-USSR TREATY MARKED

Trade Union Leader Interview

LD091307 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Special correspondent R. Kolchanov interview with Afghan trade union leader (Purdeli) under the rubric "Trade Union Atlas of the World": "In the Frontline of the Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 5 Dec--My interlocutor, Comrade (Purdeli), is 34. He began to participate in the revolutionary movement at the age of 20. He has undergone persecutions and has been in prison. He is now chairman of Afghanistan's Central Trade Unions Council.

[Question] Afghanistan is living through a difficult period. No doubt the difficulties are affecting the trade union movement too?

[Answer] The difficulties in the Afghan people's life are explained by the most flagrant interference in our internal affairs on the part of imperialist forces headed by the United States, the Chinese hegemonists, Pakistan's reactionary regime and the forces of Arab reaction. They train bandits and send them into our country, equipping them with weapons and money. The bandits kill activists, destroy schools, blow up power lines, set fire to mosques and try to terrorize the population.

More than 1,200 schools have been destroyed in Afghanistan. The country's biggest enterprise, the (Gulbakhsh) textiles factory, cannot operate at full capacity because the bandits blow up electricity pylons. Other enterprises are suffering because the bandits hinder raw materials deliveries or the shipment of output. But our people are dealing with the enemies more resolutely every day. [paragraph continues]

The trade unions are creating self-defense detachments distinguished themselves in several operations to rout gangs in Balkh Province. The Afghan working people and all our people are united in their determination to uphold the cause of the April revolution.

The enemies of the April revolution and of our people would like to use any means to deprive us of independence and halt our progress. They gamble on terrorists, bandits and traitors. But our people, under the leadership of the PDPA, will defend their freedom and independence. We have a loyal, tried and tested friend--the Soviet Union, which came to our aid at a time when terrible danger hung over our country.

[Question] The second anniversary has elapsed of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, which embraces the most varied spheres of relations between our countries and peoples. How do the Afghan working people assess this treaty's significance?

[Answer] The treaty's significance is extremely great. It was an insuperable obstacle in the path of the force, of imperialism and hegemonism and all the forces of reaction, which are trying to bring our country to its knees, take away its freedom and independence and turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military bridgehead. That did not succeed, and never will.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been linked by bonds of friendship since long ago. With the victory of Great October, a radical change took place in the Afghan people's life. Soviet Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan as an independent, sovereign state.

Evidence of the friendship between our countries is provided by the numerous enterprises constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance and all the forms of assistance from your fraternal country, which embody the principles of internationalism. Historic significance is attached to Comrade Babrak Karmal's recent visit to the USSR and his meetings and talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. Afghanistan's trade unions are now organizing rallies and meetings in labor collectives, where the working people discuss and approve the visit's results in a profound and interested way. They unanimously express confidence that all-round cooperation between our peoples will become even more lasting and multifaceted as a result of the visit.

[Question] Obviously, Soviet-Afghan trade union ties will expand and strengthen within the framework of this cooperation.

[Answer] Without a doubt. Our young trade unions very much need to study in depth and assimilate the Soviet trade unions' leading experience. The AUCCTU was the first trade union center to give us moral and political support and material assistance. Soviet comrades are also helping us to resolve that very difficult problem, the training of cadres. It is not only a question of those Afghans who are receiving training in educational institutions in the USSR. Actually in places of work in Afghanistan, Soviet specialists are training many hundreds of masters and highly qualified workers, who are so necessary to the new Afghanistan.

Our trade unions face many serious problems. We are participating in the elaboration of labor legislation and the conditions and principles of labor competition and are resolving various practical questions associated with the fact that in our country there are not only state enterprises, but also mixed and private enterprises. In the next few months we plan to hold a national trade union conference. The experience of Soviet trade unions is tremendously valuable for us.

DRA Party Organ Cited

LD091445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Second Anniversary"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Dec--The Afghan press is commenting widely on the second anniversary of the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Afghanistan. Afghan-Soviet relations entered a new phase with the victory of the April revolution and, particularly, with the start of its new stage, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, organ of the PDPA Central Committee, writes editorially.

Noting the great significance of the treaty, the newspaper emphasizes that, in accordance with the provisions of this document, in the event of a threat arising to the independence of one of the states which signed it, the other side has the right to give it assistance.

At a very difficult time for the Afghan people, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR points out, the Soviet Union actually confirmed its loyalty to the principles of revolutionary friendship and solidarity. Under conditions when the forces of imperialism and reaction had started an undeclared war against Afghan revolution, the USSR extended the hand of friendship to Afghanistan.

The official friendly visit which Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, paid recently to the USSR, the newspaper writes in conclusion, contributed to the further strengthening and development of Soviet-Afghan relations.

Soviet Assistance

LD091435 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 3

[M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Lasting Bonds of Friendship"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Kabul--Moscow--Today marks the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The national democratic revolution carried out in Afghanistan in April 1978 was not only an important event in that country's history but also a notable milestone in the general process of the Asian peoples' liberation struggle against feudal and imperialist oppression. During its existence, the young republic has made definite progress in all sphere of life, in carrying out important socioeconomic transformations, in strengthening social order and security and in consolidating the unity of all Afghanistan's peoples.

But, of course, considerable forces and energy are still required to meet all the aims set by the April revolution, to rout fully the gangs of imperialist and hegemonist circles' hirelings, to restore and further develop the national economy and to end illiteracy and disease. On this difficult path Democratic Afghanistan can always lean on the shoulder of its true friend--the Soviet Union. "The bonds of our friendship have been tested by time," M. Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and chief editor of HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR said to me. "They have been consolidated especially in the second stage of our revolution's development and have acquired new content. The Moscow signing of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA was a factor of tremendous international significance and set a firm foundation for Afghan-Soviet relations."

Our two countries' peoples received the recent meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, and the joint statement by the Soviet Union and the DRA with a sense of profound satisfaction. They inscribed a vivid, new page in the annals of Soviet-Afghan good-neighborly relations. "It is time for those trying to encroach on the DRA to understand," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "that their adventurist plans are doomed to fail. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist states and the whole world's progressive forces are on the side of the Afghan people and their government."

The Soviet-Afghan summit meeting has repeatedly confirmed Soviet foreign policy's principled course directed toward supporting in every way the national liberation struggle of peoples fighting for their independence. I had occasion to see considerable remarkable evidence of the real effectiveness of this support on Afghanistan's ancient land. It is represented by modern main highways and industrial enterprises, among which the (Dzhangalakskiy) automobile repair plant, a housing construction combine, gas and oil-fields, and a nitrogen fertilizer plant as well as power stations, irrigation installations, educational institutions...are outstanding.

It must be noted that the country's industry is sharply stepping up its production pace, under the conditions of the stabilizing internal political situation. It can now not only meet domestic demand but also export a certain amount of output. State and mixed sectors now provide nearly 80 percent of all factory and plant output.

The trade union movement is gathering strength in the republic. At present there are over 140,000 people in 255 organizations. After visiting the Mazar-e Sharif nitrogen fertilizer plant, power stations and many of the country's other industrial enterprises, I was convinced of how the workers' political self-awareness has grown and how their new attitude to work is asserting itself.

"Our whole collective fully supports and approves the Afghanistan Government's activity," chief engineer (Banuzay) of the (Dzhangalakskiy) automobile repair plant said to me. "We are contributing by our persistent labor to strengthening the gains of the April revolution. Our plant is one of the most important construction projects in Afghan-Soviet cooperation, and we are thus dedicating our labor achievements to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress."

Balkh Province is considered one of the DRA's main industrial centers. About 30 construction projects for gas and oil extraction and raw cotton processing, repair workshops and other enterprises where the ranks of the young Afghan working class are being formed are concentrated there.

Besides resolving economic development tasks, Balkh's workers actively participate in defending the revolution's gains against Basmak encroachments. Thus, each day after their shift, over 150 people go on duty to protect the nitrogen fertilizer plant. Over 200 workers from cotton gins, also with weapon in hand, perform voluntary service defending national property.

While overcoming the resistance of internal and external reaction and struggling with numerous difficulties, the Afghan revolution is progressing steadily. Commemorating the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries, we wish the Afghan people further successes on the path of building a new society.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

Relying on the friendly assistance and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of all peace-loving forces, the Afghan people are confidently continuing to travel the path of revolutionary transformations, resolutely rebuffing all the intrigues of international reaction and counterrevolutionary elements."

Moscow Soiree

LD091309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Notable Date"]

[Text] The USSR-DRA treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation marked an important stage in the development of Soviet-Afghan relations which embrace various spheres of life and have clear prospects. It promotes the further broadening and deepening of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. This was said at a soiree held by representatives of Moscow's public on 4 December and dedicated to the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

The speakers stressed that the recent visit to the USSR by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, was vivid new testimony to the friendship and cooperation between the two states' peoples. Soviet people welcome the Afghan friends' achievements in building a new life and wish them further successes on this path.

M.S. Daneshiho, DRA charge d'affairs ad interim in the USSR, recounted the socioeconomic transformation being carried out in the country under PDPA leadership in the working people's interests. He expressed gratitude to Soviet people for their constant help and support for the struggle of the Afghan people, who are implementing the April revolution's aims and tasks and are building a new society based on equality and social justice.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS

LD100935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[L.I. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov Greetings Message on National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Dear Comrades!

On your country's national day--the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR--the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the Soviet people send most cordial congratulations to the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Supreme People's Council and Government and the entire fraternal Lao people.

The day of the proclamation of the LPDR--2 December--marked a historic victory gained by the heroic people of Laos over the forces of colonialism, imperialism and local reaction. That victory initiated the building of a new life in the ancient land of Laos.

The past 5 years have proved the vitality and the correctness of the choice of the Lao people, who are creating the foundations of a socialist society under the leadership of their combat vanguard--the LPRP. Soviet people perceive with satisfaction the successes of their Lao friends in defending the revolution's gains, in rehabilitating and developing the national economy, in developing education, public health and culture and in other spheres. These successes are all the more impressive because the young republic is having to divert considerable material and human resources into organizing a rebuff to subversive acts inspired by forces of external reaction, imperialism and hegemonism. We are confident that the fraternal people of Laos will secure new achievements in the peaceful building of their country, in ensuring its security and defense capability and in resolving the tasks set by the Seventh LPRP Central Committee Plenum.

Soviet people are pleased that the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and Laos to strengthen friendship and cooperation manifests itself in all spheres of our people's life and activity. The linchpin of the multifaceted ties between the USSR and the LPDR is the close cooperation of the CPSU and the LPRP founded on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The LPDR's peace-loving foreign policy has won deserved respect and authority in the international arena. The constructive proposals advanced at the Vietnamese conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are aimed at developing peaceful, fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states in Southeast Asia. These proposals are further convincing proof that the countries building socialism come out consistently--be it in Asia or on other continents--for peace and good-neighborly relations.

On the LPDR's national day we wholeheartedly with the fraternal Lao people happiness, prosperity and the successful implementation of the plans outlined.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

The statement points out that the Beijing rulers are stepping up their psychological warfare against Vietnam in an attempt to undermine the SRV's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and are striving to intimidate the Vietnamese with the threat of a new aggression. But the subversive Chinese propaganda is encountering a resolute rebuff from the Vietnamese people.

The chairman of the Commission for Investigating the Chinese Hegemonists' Crimes issued a resolute demand to the Chinese authorities to cease immediately their acts of provocation and encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. Otherwise, he said, the Chinese leaders will bear full responsibility for their adventurist, aggressive policy.

USSR, SRV SIGN DOCUMENT ON TV, RADIO COOPERATION

OW101655 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A ceremony was held on 8 December in Moscow for signing a document on cooperation in television and radio broadcasting between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the SRV Council of Ministers' Broadcasting and Television Commission for the 1981-82 period.

Particular attention will be given to reporting on the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. It is planned that the exchange of television and radio materials will continue to be developed. These materials are to reflect the two countries' achievements in communist and socialist construction and the unshakable friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam (such as) in the use of space communications means.

Comrade Lapin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Comrade Tran Lam, chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission, signed the aforementioned document.

PRC'S 'UNSEEMLY ROLE' IN BURMESE AFFAIRS CRITICIZED

LD022332 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Rangoon, 2 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Andreyev reports:

Burma is observing today the 60th anniversary of the first university boycott which became an important landmark in the struggle against colonial rule. Patriotic youth came out against the British-imposed colonial system of education on December 2, 1920. The boycott spread to practically all cities in the country and turned into a strong nation-wide campaign of protest against national oppression and colonial rule. Starting from 1921, December 2 is observed as the holiday of the patriotic movement which was later called the National Day of Burma. After gaining independence in 1948, the celebration of the first university boycott became a kind of summing up of the country's development. The Burmese press today writes about the republic's achievements along the non-capitalist path of development it chose in 1962. The share of the state and cooperative sectors in the economy already surpassed 42 percent. Foundations of the national industry were laid down. Positions of big landowners have been liquidated in agriculture--Burma's key branch of the economy. The attempts by the Beijing hegemonists and international reaction to push Burma off from its path and put pressure on its sovereign government play a particularly unseemly role against the background of the successes in national construction. Using the complexity of the nationalities' question in the republic, inhabited by over a hundred nations, nationalities and tribes, they have unleashed, relying on Maoist and separatist groupings, a prolonged civil war with tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants falling victim. Immense damage has been caused to the country's economy. Mass demonstrations have been held in Burma on the eve of the national holiday. The country's working people expressed their resolve to repulse the machinations of the insurgents.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES CSSR BOOK ON EVENTS OF 1968-69

LD111202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS)--"The further into the past that the events of the 1968-69 political crisis in Czechoslovakia recede, the more clear and visible appears the greatness of the exploit of communists loyal to Marxism-Leninism who defended the shining ideals of socialism, the nation's honor, its present and future, in an acute ideological struggle with rightwing revisionism," writes PRAVDA today.

The newspaper notes that this unforgettable episode in the history of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCZ) "is vividly reflected in a monograph entitled 'Politics and Ideology' by the prominent Czechoslovak scholar Vasil Bejda. In his research the author makes a profound analysis of the topical significance of the historical experience of the CPCZ's ideological struggle against those who, under the flag of 'democratic' socialism, strove to reverse the development of society."

The review says that the author makes use of a large amount of factual material to reveal "the objective and subjective causes and reasons for the development of the political crisis in Czechoslovakia during the 1960's. The book also convincingly exposes all kinds of falsifiers who are trying to present any difficulties and complications in the process of building socialism as 'mistakes' and deformations in the policy of ruling communist parties." PRAVDA goes on to say that "it is well known that nationalism occupied a special place in the reformist, counterrevolutionary arsenal of struggle against the CPCZ. It was steadfastly imposed by rightwing forces in all spheres of party and state construction. Nationalism, which still remains a most important tool of anticommunism, is being used by imperialist reaction for the so-called defense of 'national,' 'human' and 'democratic socialism.'"

PRAVDA points out that V. Bejda's book rightly notes that modern counterrevolution's wish to adapt itself to the new alignment of forces on the world arena compels it to ostentatiously display concern "for the improvement" of socialism, for imparting a "genuinely" national character to it, opposed to the Soviet "model." The enemies of socialism are serving all this up as one of the laws governing confrontation on a national and international scale.

MOSCOW POLISH REPORTS BORDER CROSSING DENIAL

LD101530 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A Soviet representative has denied the news which has appeared in some Western and Indian papers alleging that Soviet troops have crossed the Polish borders. Speaking in Delhi, the Soviet spokesman called such news: lies from beginning to end. This is nothing but a malicious provocation, he stressed.

BORISOV COMMENTARY SCORES WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD101624 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] The Western mass information media have recently started to raise a propaganda hullabaloo about events in Poland: What is happening is a large-scale psychological war aimed by the organizers at destabilizing the situation in Poland and tearing that country away from the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty Organization which is the guarantor of the inviolability of Poland's and other socialist countries' state borders.

Under the cloak of propaganda hullabaloo inspired by the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO what is in fact taking place is a direct intervention into internal affairs of the sovereign state of Poland.

To this end conspirational communication channels are being exploited with antisocialist elements in Poland itself as well as those with the Western centers of subversion.

Rabid enemies of socialist Poland have become, as if touched with a magic wand, (?its best friends.) An especially astonishing metamorphosis has taken place among the leaders of the West German Christian Democrats; those who not so long ago were fiercely opposing [words indistinct] and the inviolability of state borders, which it clearly defines, and which were determined in Europe after World War II, have suddenly fallen deeply in love with the Polish working class. Hence the question: What can it possibly mean?

In reality, Poland's newly acquired friends could care less about any improvement in the country's socioeconomic situation; they are trying to exploit Poland's difficulties for their own benefit, trying to undermine the foundations of socialism.

For the sake of their aims they are even ready to provide financial help. In the anti-Polish campaign in the FRG, the first violin is being played by the CSU chairman, Strauss, and the revisionist circles closely connected with him. Their principle is: The end justifies the means, and Strauss is not even reluctant to use direct blackmail and pressure methods. He said that the Western states should give Poland loans only if the Polish Government meets all the demands made by antisocialist elements.

The so-called Hanns-Seidel Foundation, which is close to Strauss, has provided more than DM1 million and smuggled this sum to its own people in Poland. But especially joyful rubbing of hands is being done by representatives of revanchist circles in West Germany, because they perceive in the weakening of the Polish state a possibility of putting into practice their old plans for changing state borders in Europe and restoring to the German Reich its 1937 borders. Leaders of West German revanchist Landsmannschaften, and the reactionary newspapers belonging to Springer, the press baron, which support them, quite openly demand the return of former German territories, the restoration of Silesia to the Reich as well as the return of Poland's northern territories.

At the same time the West German press has recently considerably extended its campaign to mold the people of the FRG in anti-Polish nationalistic spirit. At the same time the leader of the revanchist union of refugees, Herbert Czaja, has called upon the FRG Government to give Poland an ultimatum to guarantee national identity to Germans living in territories east of the Odra and Nysa.

The reactionary American trade union organization ACL-CIO has also joined in the subversive and seditious action against People's Poland: It is collecting money for the so-called Polish workers' aid fund and sending it to Poland illegally; what is more it has started to publish in Polish a bulletin [words indistinct]. It is symptomatic that even a U.S. State Department spokesman has described the contents of this bulletin as too provocative.

USTINOV COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

For a report on USSR Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov's comments on Poland, at the Moscow Military District party conference on 10 Dec see page V 1 of the Military Development section in this issue of Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

U.S. PRESSURE ON DEFENSE SPENDING DISPLEASES NATO

LD102254 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec, TASS--The session of the Military Planning Committee of the North Atlantic alliance ended here this evening by adopting calls for further stepping up of military preparations of NATO, for increasing the military spending. Taking part in the session were defence ministers of 14 NATO countries (without France).

Going by the final communique, the participants in the session under the United States pressure had to resume the discussion of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries. The communique also expressed the support for the plans of the United States to assume the role of a gendarme in the oil-rich Persian Gulf area and to use Rapid Deployment Force there.

Judging by statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and NATO's Secretary-General Josef Luns, serious frictions between the United States and its allies on the question of the annual three per cent increase of the military spendings were manifested with renewed force at the meeting of defence ministers. There is a profound displeasure among West European partners in the alliance with Washington's diktat, with constant pressure that is brought by the White House.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT ESTONIA 16, 17 NOV

LD101023 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 1

[ETA report: "Parliamentarians From Italy"]

[Text] An Italian parliamentary delegation headed by Senator Giulio Orlando was in our republic on 16 and 17 November.

On 17 November the delegation was received by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. He told the guests about the development of the republic's industry, agriculture, culture and science in the friendly family of Soviet peoples and answered questions. Kh. Toming, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, took part in the talk. The delegation members also had a talk at the Estonian SSR Gosplan and visited the S.M. Kirov Model Fishing Kolkhoz and center. The guests were accompanied by A. Aarma, deputy chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and L. Kapalet, deputy chief of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies West European Department.

WEST BERLIN COMMUNISTS VISIT MOSCOW, BRATSK

LD101013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Acquaintance With the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of activists of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] headed by (K. Feske), member of the SEW Board Secretariat, was in our country 16 through 23 November. The members of the delegation visited Bratsk, as well as Moscow, and familiarized themselves with party organizations' activity in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. They visited industrial enterprises and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and the AUCCTU.

The West Berlin communists stated that the scope of communist building in the USSR and Soviet people's successes in implementing the economic and social tasks facing them made a great impression on them. On behalf of West Berlin's communists the delegation expressed full support for the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation.

Thus, we have here two different, moreover geometrically opposite political courses, on the one hand, the line of the Soviet Union, aimed at safeguarding the independence of states and peoples, at lowering the level of military confrontation, at improving the international situation, on the other hand--the aggressive course of those imperialist forces, above all, the United States, that bank on a policy of force, create situations threatening the security and sovereignty of the countries of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region and are fraught with a threat to universal peace. But the times when imperialism, waving the big stick, could impose its will upon independent countries and peoples, have gone, have gone never to return. The peace-loving Soviet initiatives, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in Delhi, have met with tremendous interest and attention both in India and in the Middle East countries and other states. "To give a rebuff to the aggressive attempts by imperialism, to liquidate the dangerous seats of tension in the Persian Gulf region" is the unanimous demand of the peace-loving public.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV MESSAGE, PLO STRUGGLE

LD101141 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Y. 'Arafat's Interview"]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Dec--The PLO leadership and the entire Palestinian people greeted with joy and satisfaction the message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of Palestine International Solidarity Day. Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. We, he emphasized, value friendship with the Soviet Union, which embodies the might of the socialist community, which advocates ensuring the Palestinian people's national rights.

The PLO's authority in the international arena has increased considerably in recent years, Y. 'Arafat said. Nowadays there can be no talk of either peace or stability in the Near East region while ignoring the PLO and scorning such inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as the right to return home, to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

The Palestinian leader pointed out that the PLO, together with the other members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, is waging the struggle against aggression by Israel, which is fulfilling the role of imperialism's outpost in the Near East. Following As-Sadat's betrayal, the members of this front are bearing the brunt of the struggle for the interests of the Arab nation, to defend it against imperialist Zionist aggression and to ensure the Palestinian people's national rights.

Speaking of the war between Iraq and Iran, Y. 'Arafat said that it is against the interests of both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and the interests of all Arab peoples and merely plays into the hands of world imperialism.

In conclusion Y. 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the people and leaders of the Soviet Union for their invariable support for the Palestinian people's just struggle.

U.S. INSPIRED GENOCIDE' OCCURING IN EL SALVADOR

PY110116 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Last week the Salvadorans sent on their last journey six oppositon leaders who had been tortured to death by ultrarightist terrorists and now the news agencies are reporting a new crime of the Salvadoran reaction.

This new outrage was committed 2 days after the revolutionary leaders were buried. The crime was abominable: Four women had been killed, four nuns. They were shot in the back of their heads. They were punished for having helped refugee peasants who had left their homesteads fleeing from government-unleased terror. They were killed for having indulged in Christian charity.

For these very reasons, in the course of the last 2 years, the bandits of Salvadoran ultraright terrorist organizations have killed at least a dozen Catholic priests, among whom was Archbishop Oscar Romero. The shots fired at the helpless women were aimed at the entire Catholic Church in Salvador for demanding the end of genocide in the country.

This time, even Napoleon Duarte, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party and a member of the civilian-military junta who indirectly covers up for government crimes, has been forced to criticize this premeditated murder committed by the rightwing. As for the sincerity of his criticism, it is up to the Salvadorans to say.

Not even the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador Robert White could remain silent, because the terrorists killed U.S. citizens and Catholic missionaries. He even went as far as to say that this time the murderers would not be able to get away.

Well, it is quite possible that the ambassador will be able to carry out his threat because the gringo embassy is the one which issues the recommendations on the best way to quash the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people by means of mass terror. Through CIA advisers the embassy directs the actions of terrorists gangs and issues the guidelines for new outbreaks of terror.

It is quite possible that the ambassador will not find it too difficult to discover the names of the murderers of the nuns and to have a few of the bandits executed to preserve his own prestige.

However, this would not save the Salvadorans from the tragedy in which they are immersed today, a tragedy which has cost the lives of 6,000 persons this year alone. What is responsible for this tragedy is the policy of Washington whose spokesman in El Salvador is Ambassador Robert White.

The end of U.S.-inspired genocide is the key to the solution of the complicated Salvadoran problem, a problem which is the lack of a democratic system of government and social changes truly aimed at the well-being of the people.

Imperialist propaganda disseminated through every corner of the globe claims that the very democratic forces of the nation are to blame for the current situation of the nation, and the communists more than anyone else. It states that governmental terror and the actions of rightwing gangs are in reaction to the armed struggle of the people.

As far as the United States is concerned--the propaganda states--it has only the welfare of El Salvador in mind. However, facts belie this claim. We should bear in mind that the first coalition government created after the ousting of the dictatorship in October 1979 included members of the democratic forces. One of the opposition leaders recently killed by the terrorists--that is, Enriques Alvarez Cordoba--was minister of agriculture in that government.

The process of democratization launched on that occasion has been disrupted by the terrorist gangs. Here and there signs of their outrageous crimes have been uncovered in El Salvador. Bodies of patriots bearing the signs of inhuman tortures have been found. Thus, the reactionaries have tried to apply pressure on the government and to force it to make a turn to the right. This strategy has been sponsored by the United States--the imperialist circles of the United States, fearful that El Salvador would leave its sphere of influence.

More than once the opposition leaders have stated that they favored peaceful democratization. However, the reaction leaves the people no other course of action than armed struggle. The representatives of democratic parties have been forced to resign from the coalition government to avoid becoming accomplices of the crimes committed by the junta. The people have been forced to take up arms. This is the truth of what is going on in El Salvador, these are the facts which prove that peace in the country can be attained only if the cruel genocide and imperialist intervention are discontinued.

CIA 'PLAN' REVEALED BY SLAIN SALVADORAN LEADER

LD091615 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Report by TRUD correspondent M. Demichev: "Washington's Sinister 'Centaur'"]

[Excerpt] Lima, December--A press conference was held in Lima the other day. It was addressed by Enrique Cordoba Rivas, one of the leaders of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, and Roberto Cuellas, legal consultant to the Archbishop of El Salvador. They gave details of the so-called "Centaur" plan formulated at the offices of the CIA.

Frightened by the upsurge of the national liberation movement in Central America, President Carter's administration resorted to the monstrous plan of suppressing Salvadoran patriotic forces waging an heroic struggle against the reactionary junta. The plan essentially means the annihilation of 300,000 Salvadorans. To this end hundreds of American "advisers" and "specialists" with experience of punitive operations and mass murder in Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries have been sent to El Salvador. Operating alongside them in El Salvador are CIA proteges drawn from the Cuban "gusanos," Chilean fascists and thugs of Guatemalan, Uruguayan, Honduran and other nationalities.

As is known, R. Posterman is one of Washington's chief advisers in El Salvador. In the sixties this CIA agent was busy organizing "strategic villages" in Vietnam into which thousands of peasants were herded. He organized the same operation on Salvadoran soil.

The "Centaur" plan, Enrique Cordoba said, was organized with the direct participation of the U.S. National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski. The killing of 300,000 Salvadorans is just part of the Washington administration's barbaric plan. The plan envisages direct U.S. armed intervention in El Salvador.

Relying on internal reaction, Washington is waging an undeclared war against the Salvadoran people. El Salvador has been granted credit worth \$90 million. This money is to finance extensive military supplies for the bloody junta. The U.S. propaganda machine tries to tell the world public that the deaths in El Salvador are a consequence of the struggle against guerrillas. In fact they are genocide. They are a purposeful campaign of mass murder whereby the American "advisers" are trying to demoralize the Salvadoran people and force them to accept the existing regime and abandon the struggle for national independence and social progress.

Salvadoran patriots state that imperialism's evil designs are doomed. A military revolutionary government has already been set up in the country's liberated regions. All patriotic forces have come together in one organizations--the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The whole people are now struggling resolutely against the military fascist junta, against American interference in El Salvador's internal affairs.

CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY, ARMY FEATS RECALLED

LD110805 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "Today is Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day": "Standing Guard Over the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] Not so long a historical interval had elapsed since the gunfire from the cruiser of the Russian revolution when a detachment of revolutionaries landed on Cuban soil from the yacht Granma. They were commanded by Fidel Castro. One of his platoon commanders was Raul Castro and his doctor was Ernesto Che Guevara.

The 82 fighters who disembarked from the Granma were the foundation of the rebel army. This was on 2 December 1956. It is on precisely that date that the heroic history of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces begins. The date of 2 December is celebrated every year as Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

The fellow-fighters of Fidel and Raul Castro at the formation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces were destined to pass through harsh ordeals. The fighters who disembarked from the Granma were attacked by the superior forces of Batista's troops. The majority died. But the remainder broke through to the mountains and unleashed guerrilla warfare. On 1 January 1959 this struggle waged for many years by the Cuban patriots against the hated dictatorship and the North American monopolies ended in victory.

Since then the servicemen of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces together with the "milicianos" and Internal Affairs Ministry fighters, have frequently had to repel aggressive actions by the enemies of the socialist state. So it was during the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs in the Escambray Mountains and during the repelling of the U.S. mercenaries' intervention at Playa Giron. The servicemen of the Revolutionary Armed Forces displayed courage, restraint and a high degree of vigilance during the Caribbean crisis in 1962 and during the Pentagon's large-scale provocative maneuvers off Cuban shores in 1979 and 1980.

In our day the defenders of the revolution are stepping up their revolutionary vigilance and strengthening their combat readiness. This is required by the complex military-political situation in the Caribbean basin, by the constant acts of provocation from the U.S. military base at Guantanamo, which is Cuba's sovereign territory, and by the atmosphere of the unbridled anti-Cuban campaign and slander against Cuba's policy and its servicemen. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba, the Revolutionary Armed Forces have everything necessary for the defense of the revolution's gains. The servicemen of the Island of Freedom and the entire people of socialist Cuba assess highly the USSR's aid in establishing and developing the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

LOPEZ PORTILLO DISCUSSES DETENTE, ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD101233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 3

[APN special correspondents P. Naumov and V. Nizskiy interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo: "For Development of Relations with USSR. Mexican President's Interview"--date not specified]

[Text] The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, has given an interview to APN special correspondents P. Naumov and V. Nizskiy.

In reply to a question on how he evaluates the international situation the president pointed out the serious danger for the cause of peace associated with the emergence of a number of seats of tension and the aggravation of economic, political and social problems, which in individual instances have led to military confrontation. Jose Lopez Portillo expressed concern at the lack of the necessary contact between the two great powers and at the fact that the detente process has slowed. Against the background of world economic problems characterized by inflation and the energy crisis, all this creates, he said, a joyless panorama of the world today. A panorama concealing within itself dangers which, it seems to us, can be avoided by acting within the framework of international law.

We are disturbed by the fact that attempts to settle problems by means of coercion are again being made, with the wise experience of recent years, when much was resolved by means of talks, being forgotten.

Jose Lopez Portillo stated that the foreign policy of the government he leads is based on the principles of national independence and the right of peoples to self-determination, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the peaceful solution of disputes. In addition, Mexico supports the establishment of more just international economic relations, beginning with the settlement of the world energy problem.

This would correspond fully to such principles of coexistence as mankind's striving for the peoples' political equality and for just relations among them.

Our experience has shown, said the president, that it is insufficient to occupy a defensive position in the struggle for peace. It is necessary to strive actively for the amelioration of the international situation, which will allow the peoples to develop successfully.

We condemn the arms race, the Mexican president said. Mankind today is, as it were, running in two directly opposite directions. Some people are organizing an arms race, others are trying to avoid starvation. Unfortunately, the latter, as we can see, are clearly losing this unequal competition. The powerful countries are allocating to arms production money which could be channeled into the production of foodstuffs, while the weak countries, which is even more absurd, waste a considerable part of their budgets on obtaining arms, thus depriving themselves of opportunities for productive development. Consequently at all international forums Mexico supports the strengthening of the disarmament process.

The president made a high assessment of the status of relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union, having emphasized that there is a considerable coincidence of positions on issues of principles. Lopez Portillo remarked with satisfaction on the galvanization of contacts and talks between the two countries on various levels. Although for various reasons, the president said, the opportunities for the development of relations between our countries have not fully been realized, we are sure that the political will to turn potentialities into actuality does exist.

PRENSA LATINA CITED ON WESTERN INTRIGUE IN POLAND

LD101544 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA has published a commentary about the subversive activities of the West against Poland. It stressed that the countries of the West have begun an aggressive propaganda campaign against the socialist system in Poland. This campaign has been joined by the antisocialist emigre organizations which are based in West Europe.

PRENSA LATINA states that the circles hostile to Poland openly call for armed struggle against the legal authorities and the liquidation of the PZPR. A significant role is played here by Washington which is interested in fueling the tension around the Polish issue and in intervention in Polish internal affairs.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS PLENUM, HEARS REPORTS

LD101637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court Plenum has been held under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov.

On a report from USSR Supreme Court Deputy Chairman Ye.A. Smolentsev, the plenum adopted a resolution "On the Practice of Courts' Application of Legislation in Committing the Accused for Trial." The resolution notes that committing of the accused for trial is an important stage of the criminal process during which the question is decided of the adequacy of the grounds for submitting a case to a court session. The precise and unswerving implementation of the legal norms regulating the court's activity during this stage is a necessary condition of the proper preparation for the court's comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of the facts of the case during the court hearing.

The plenum heard a report from USSR Supreme Court member A.F. Demyanenko on the question of the practice of courts' application of legislation in hearing divorce cases. Noting the increased number of divorce cases heard by the courts in recent years, the plenum stressed in its resolution the great role of the courts in resolving the tasks of further strengthening family relationships and instilling in citizens a sense of responsibility toward their families. Courts' special attention is drawn to the taking of measures to save the marriages and strengthen the families of young couples and those with young children.

The plenum heard a report from RSFSR Supreme Court First Deputy Chairman N.P. Malshakov and Georgian SSR Supreme Court Chairman A.G. Karanadze on the fulfillment by those union republics' courts of the legislation and also USSR Supreme Court Plenum resolutions relating to the consideration of citizens' appeals and petitions on court cases. Note was taken of the shortcomings in this work, also characteristic of other union republics' courts, which find expression in certain cases of an inattentive, formalistic attitude being shown to petitions and appeals and of them being studied superficially, which forces citizens to submit repeat appeals to party, soviet and other organs and higher courts. The plenum drew courts' attention to the importance of improving the standards to which appeals on court cases are heard, including those coming in for [adres] the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum examined the objections of the USSR prosecutor general and the USSR Supreme Court chairman to judgments on civil and criminal cases.

USSR Prosecutor General R.A. Rudenko took part in the plenum's work.

NEW OBKOM SECRETARIES ELECTED IN BELORUSSIA

LD101139 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 November 1980 publishes on page 3 a BELTA report headlined "Up to the Standard of the New Tasks: Belorussian CP Obkom Plenums." It reports that the Brestskiy Obkom plenum held on 18 November discussed "the tasks of the oblast's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the provisions and instructions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum." The report was delivered by "Ye. Ye. Solokov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom." "V. V. Grigoryev was elected second secretary of the obkom.

At the Grodnenskiy Belorussian CP Obkom Plenum reportedly held on 18 November, the speaker was L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the obkom. It is reported that "an organizational question was discussed. D.K. Artsimenya, formerly working as deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, was elected obkom secretary.

At the Mogilevskiy Belorussian CP Obkom Plenum held on 18 November, "the report was delivered by V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom. The plenum "examined and approved in the main the draft economic and social development plan and budget for the oblast for 1981." The report adds: "The plenum examined an organizational question. A.T. Lyubchenko was elected secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom."

AMBROLAURSKIY RAYON OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LD101111 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 November, 1980, carries on pages 1-2 a 2,800-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "When Leadership of a Rayon's Economy and Culture Weakens," dealing with the Georgian CP Central Committee's review of the results arising from a "comprehensive check of complaints and statements from Ambrolaurskiy Rayon." The report lists "shortcomings" in the pace of the rayon's "socio-economic development," subjects the rayon's agriculture to particular criticism and highlights "serious errors" in "party-organizational and ideological and educational work" by the raykom. The appointment of certain officials is criticized, and the report concludes with a list of recommendations for improving work in the rayon and by reporting the dismissal of raykom First Secretary A.V. Sharabidze and rayispolkom Chairman A.I. Chitaladze.

THREE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RETIRE

LD101135 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vitautas Martinovich Vazalinskas of his duties as deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension.

Yuozas Ionovich Bernatavichyus has been appointed deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

Vitautas-Antanas Yuozovich Kleyza has been relieved of his duties as Lithuanian minister of health in connection with his retirement on pension.

Jonas Ionovich Platukis has been appointed Lithuanian minister of health.

Pavel Mikhaylovich Kuris has been relieved of his duties as Lithuanian minister of the furniture and woodworking industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

Kazimeras Boleslovovich Minetas has been appointed Lithuanian minister of the furniture and woodworking industry.

ESTONIAN COMMISSION DISCUSSES PUBLIC ORDER

LD101033 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 2

[ETA report: "In the Estonian Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission"]

[Text] A session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission has been held, led by commission Chairman V. Roosmaa. The topic discussed was the state of the safeguarding of public order in the republic. Estonian Minister of Internal Affairs M. Tiba delivered a report on this issue.

It was noted that the Estonian Ministry of Internal Affairs and other administrative organs and the local soviets have done a certain amount of work to safeguard public order in the republic. The Estonian Ministry of Internal Affairs has improved the activity of its subdivisions engaged in safeguarding public order, and special attention has been paid to the patrol post service, the consolidation of ties with the voluntary people's militia members and the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The commission noted that, despite the work which has been done, there are still shortcomings in safeguarding public order in the republic. The collaboration between organs engaged in safeguarding public order and the public is inadequate. The patrol post service is in need of even further expansion and improvement. There are substantial shortcomings in the use of sanctions against people who disrupt public order and in their reeducation in labor collectives.

A decision was adopted in which the commission gave specific recommendations to the Estonian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Estonian Ministry of Trade and the Estonian Potrebsoyuz board.

A draft law on Estonian lawyers was also examined. E. Eilvet, Estonian minister of justice, delivered a report on this issue.

M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the commission session and delivered a speech.

PAVLOV RECEIVES 'HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR' TITLE

LD070518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the title Hero of Socialist Labor, with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the gold Hammer and Sickle Medal, has been conferred on Georgiy Sergeyevich Pavlov, administrator of the Administration of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committee. This award has been bestowed for his great services to the CPSU and to the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHUVASHSKAYA ASSR MARKED

LD051529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 7

[TASS report: "Jubilee Celebrated"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the Chuvashskaya ASSR has been marked by a festival of the autonomous republic's literature and art in Moscow. It was ceremonially opened 1 December in the state central concert hall.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and leaders of the Chuvashskaya ASSR's party and soviet organizations attended the concert.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL PLENUM--On 4 December a Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee plenum examined an organizational issue. In connection with his transfer to a party job, the plenum relieved Kramerev of the duties of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee second secretary and Bureau member. (Boychenko) was elected Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee second secretary and Bureau member. Participating in the plenum proceedings was Bashmakov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ARMENIA ON PLAN SUCCESSES

LD101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the Armenian CP Central Committee the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers

The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, workers, kolchoz members, engineering and technical personnel, employees, scientists and specialists, and all the working people of the Armenian SSR

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on a great labor victory--the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the targets for the rate of increase in the total volumes of industrial and agricultural production envisaged by the main guidelines for the national economy's development in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

An important fact is that the increase in industrial and agricultural output has been achieved, as laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, mainly through improved production efficiency and work quality and the rational utilization of manpower and material resources. During the 5-year plan major measures have been implemented in the republic to expand, modernize and retool existing enterprises and make efficient use of production capacities. The volume of output in the top quality category has more than quadrupled.

The 5-year plan targets for consumer goods output and for increasing general motor transportation's freight turnover and the volume of communications output and consumer services to the population have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The working people's material and cultural living standards have improved.

Consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy, the republic's working people are increasing the volume of agricultural output year in, year out. The 5-year plans for the sale to the state of grain crops, potatoes, vegetables and sugar beet have been successfully fulfilled.

The high indicators in developing the republic's industry and agriculture are the result of the selfless work of labor collectives and the skillful organizational and political activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is gratifying to note that these successes have been achieved by working people in the year of a glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the Armenian CP.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that the Armenian SSR's workers, kolchoz members, engineering and technical personnel, employees, scientists and specialists will continue to be in the forefront of the struggle to implement the majestic plans for communist building and will mark the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

GRISHIN AT MOSCOW PLAN-FULFILLMENT MEETING

LD101119 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 November 1980 carries on pages 1-2 an 8,500-word unattributed report entitled "Muscovites' Shock Work for the Motherland" on a 17 November 1980 House of Unions meeting to mark Brezhnev's greeting on the capital's fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

A report was delivered by Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin, here described in 5,000 words and dealing with Muscovites' past achievements, development in various industrial sectors such as capital construction and transportation and efforts in the competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. Grishin terms the achievements of Moscow's working people a "considerable contribution to further developing the country's economy."

KUNAYEV REPORTS ON KAZAKHSTAN PLAN RESULTS

LD101117 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 November 1980 carries on pages 1,3 and 4 a 9,000-word abridged version of Kazakhstan CP Central Committee First Secretary D.A. Kunayev's report at the 11 November Kazakhstan CP Central Committee 15th plenum, entitled "The Republican Party Organization's Task in the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Points Made and Conclusions Drawn in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Plenum Speech." In his report Kunayev gives a broadly positive assessment of the republic's economic achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan and describes the "main directions" of the republic's national economic development in the next 5-Year period. He then proceeds to discuss the immediate tasks facing the republic's various sectors in 1981.

ALIYEV, SHEVARDNADZE GIVE RALLY SPEECHES

LD101115 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 16 November 1980 carries on page 2 a 5,000-word AZERINFORM report entitled "We Have the Strength Which Comes of Leninist Friendship; Rally of Baku Machine Builders and Electrical Engineers," on a working people's rally held on 14 November at the Baku test and experimental electrothermal equipment plant and attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The report describes speeches by both Shevardnadze and Aliyev congratulating the plant on success in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

KISELEV SPEAKS ON BELORUSSIAN PLAN SUCCESSES

LD101003 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 27 November 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 a BELTA report on a 26 November Minsk rally of representatives of collectives of working people and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations devoted to the greetings message to the Belorussian working people from L.I. Brezhnev. The report, entitled "Toward New Labor Accomplishments," contains a 1,900-word account of a speech at the rally by Belorussian CP Central Committee First Secretary T. Ya. Kiselev lauding the republic's economic successes.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PLAN GOALS

LD080933 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Ust-Kamenogorsk--A obkom plenum which took place here discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks arising from the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech.

A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, gave the report. [paragraph continues]

The plenum participants noted that fuller satisfaction of the working people's demands is linked with the increased efficiency and quality of work in all areas of communist building. During the 10 months of this year much housing and many schools, preschool establishments and houses of culture have been built. More than a million square meters of cloth, R575,000 worth of sewn goods and much other output have been manufactured in excess of the plan.

Great attention was devoted to further increasing production output and widening the assortment and improving the quality of goods for the people. Construction organizations which allow the dissipation of resources and the late commissioning of production and sociocultural projects were criticized. Individual sovkhozes and kolkhozes are not fulfilling their targets for the sale of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products to the state.

The plenum defined measures to eliminate the shortcomings and for the further development of the socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

KAMCHATSKIY OBLISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN RELIEVED OF POST

SK072350 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Kamchatskaya Oblast Soviet was held in the great hall of the Kamchatskiy Oblispolkom yesterday. Deputy (Kashintsev), chairman of the oblast Planning Commission, delivered a report on the economic and social development plan for 1981 and spoke about the fulfillment of the 1980 economic and social development plan. Deputy (Ignatov), head of the oblispolkom Finance Department, delivered a report on the 1981 budget and the 1979 budget expenditures. Deputy (Chichelev) delivered a report on behalf of the oblast soviet's permanent Budget and Planning Commission.

The session confirmed Kamchatskaya Oblast's 1981 budget. It also passed a resolution to relieve Comrade Valdimir Afanasyevich Biryukov of his post as chairman of the Kamchatskiy Oblispolkom for inefficient work. This was stated in the accountability report, and is a direct result of poor work performance by the Kamchatrybprom's manager, who was appointed by Biryukov. The session unanimously elected Comrade (Nikolay Alekseyvich Shchinetov), deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, to fill the position of oblispolkom chairman.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUMS DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD101127 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 7 November 1980 carries on page 4 KAZTAG reports on two undated obkom plenums held in Kokchetav and Dzhambul. The Kokchetav plenum report was delivered by First Secretary O.S. Kuanyshiev, while the report at the Dzhambul plenum was delivered by First Secretary Kh.Sh. Bekturganov. Both plenums reportedly discussed local industrial and agricultural performance and immediate tasks.

AGRICULTURE TRADE UNION REVIEWS RESULTS, TASKS

LD101145 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 2

[Yu. Shabanov report on Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee plenum under the general headline: "Concern for People"]

[Text] An Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee plenum has been held in Moscow. It discussed the tasks of trade union committees arising out of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the points made and conclusions drawn in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

The main speaker, I.F. Shkuratov, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, and other plenum participants stressed that, like the rest of the Soviet people, agricultural workers greatly welcomed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. In the 10th 5-Year Plan farmers increased agricultural production compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, despite years of adverse weather conditions.

At the same time, it was said at the plenum, there are still many unresolved problems in the matter of increasing agricultural production and improving consumer supplies. These were pointed out by the party Central Committee October Plenum. Proceeding on the basis of this dual task, the trade union committees must take specific measures to implement the decisions made at the plenum.

Above all it is necessary to focus attention on increasing the labor activeness and developing the creative initiative of rural workers in pre-congress competition and fulfillment of plans for the economic and social development of the countryside. They must use all the valuable and advanced elements which labor competition has produced. While propagandizing and disseminating the experience of production shock workers and innovators, trade union organizations must critically analyze existing shortcomings and give effective assistance to collectives and individual working people who are not fulfilling plans and pledges.

The further development of agricultural production, the plenum noted, is closely associated with the solution of the social problems of the countryside. Here trade union organizations must take full advantage of the broad rights and opportunities granted them by the Constitution to protect the interests of working people. This means providing people with the requisite conditions for work and everyday life and improving medical services and cultural recreation. Where trade union and economic organs are getting down to solving specific social questions, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economy is developing steadily and stable labor collectives are formed. The experience of a number of Belorussian, Kazakhstan, Ukrainian and RSFSR oblasts was quoted as an example.

However, trade union committees are not everywhere properly concerned about rural workers or doing enough work to improve their working and living conditions. There is a lag in the construction of apartment blocks at enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The plenum set trade union committees the task of exercising day-to-day control over the construction of nonproduction projects and demanding managers answer for the fulfillment of the commissioning plan.

The central, republican, kray and oblast trade union committees are receiving a lot of complaints from rural workers about the flouting of their rights and incorrect actions by the administration. This concerns in particular dismissals and transfers to other work and violations in norm-fixing and wages. Sometimes kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders discount the views and ignore the demands of trade union committees defending the interests of rural workers. At the same time, in a number of cases trade union organizations tolerate violations and tag along with the administration. [paragraph continues]

In this connection the plenum pointed out that trade union committees should intensify control over the observance of legality on labor-law relations and uphold rural working people's rights actively, not just verbally.

G.M. Pestov, chairman of the trade union committee at the Iskra Kolkhoz in Kotelnicheskii Rayon, Kirovskaya Oblast; T.F. Zheltko, lathe operator at the Vileyskiy Selkhoztekhnika repair plant in Minskaya Oblast; V.P. Mosolov, director of the 50-Letiya SSSR Sovkhoz-Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast; M.R. Razzakov, chairman of the Uzbek Republican Agricultural Workers Union Committee, and others shared their experience in the work of rural trade union organizations and their collaboration with economic leaders, and talked about current problems and planned ways of solving them.

The plenum also examined the question of the draft general estimate of the kolkhoz members centralized union social security fund for 1981.

The trade union central committee plenum was attended by N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, I.M. Vladychenko, secretary of the AUCCTU, and ministry and department executives.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS

LD080827 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Scope for Competition"]

[Text] Tselinograd--An obkom plenum has discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the advice and instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Obkom, gave the report. A great deal has been done in the oblast to solve the key problem--grain production. In spite of there having been 2 years of drought in the last 5, grain production has increased here. This has allowed farms to overfulfill the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state.

However, individual kolkhozes and sovkhoses are performing badly in observing agricultural technology, are, not increasing the efficiency of utilization of the machine and tractor pool, are failing to meet their targets for the output of younger animals and are allowing cattle to be lost. The serious shortcomings in capital construction, trade, and cultural, consumer and medical services to the population have not been eliminated.

The plenum directed the party organization toward the elimination of the shortcomings and the improvement of the leadership of the socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

FREAK STAVROPOL WEATHER, IMPACT ON CROPS REPORTED

LD041705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS correspondent report: "Thunderstorms in Early Winter"]

[Text] Stavropol, 25 Nov--The Stavropol fall is giving way to early winter, by the calendar, with lightning and peals of thunder instead of the traditional snowfalls. A particularly severe thunderstorm, with torrential rain and fierce gusts of wind, raged over the kray center during the night. Even here in the southern steppes, such a "freak" of the weather does not often happen so late in the year.

The early winter in Stavropolskiy Kray has seen abundant rain, with the rainfall being significantly above normal in the late fall. The frequent precipitation created good conditions for the development of winter grain crop shoots and supplemented moisture reserves in land earmarked for spring crops.

USTINOV CALLS FOR VIGILANCE OVER SOCIALIST POLAND

LD101820 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1756 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS)--The achievements that have been won by the Soviet Union in the field of economic and social development confirm vividly the correctness of the economic strategy worked out by the CPSU at the 24th and 25th congresses. The CPSU will continue to implement persistently this Leninist strategy, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defence minister, said. Speaking today at a party conference of the Moscow Military District, he stressed that the plans outlined by the party are close to the hearts and minds of Soviet people and answer completely their basic and vital interests.

Vast responsibility for the reliable provision of peaceful conditions for the successful creating tasks is placed by the party on the armed forces.

"Of late," Dmitriy Ustinov said, "imperialist and other reactionary circles have undertaken a fierce counterattack against detente. They intended to upset to their own advantage the approximate balance of military forces which has arisen. As a result, the international situation has been exacerbated, and the threat of war has increased."

The speaker noted that in whipping up tension in the world, the United States and its partners in NATO are stepping up the arms race, fanning up hotbeds of military confrontation in various regions of the world and provoking new conflicts. Imperialist propaganda is conducting unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns. Attempts are being stepped up by reaction to undermine the unity of the countries of socialism. "There is serious danger for the cause of peace and progress, the minister said, in the military and political drawing together of the United States and other NATO countries with China."

"The contemporary international situation," he continued further, "calls for a raising of vigilance with regard to the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist forces and the attempts of reaction to cause damage to the positions of the socialist countries, in particular socialist Poland, the developing states and the national liberation movements."

"In the situation the CPSU is pursuing a consistent and firm policy of peace, combing it with a strengthening of the defence capability of the Soviet state. The CPSU is constantly concerned with the improvement of the armed forces and with providing them with everything necessary. Thanks to this concern of the party and the whole Soviet people over the years that have passed since the 25th CPSU Congress, the combat might and the combat readiness of the army and navy have been raised to a qualitatively new level."

BREZHNEV ACCORDED ROLE IN MISSILE FORCES DEVELOPMENT

LD101243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Marshal of Artillery G. Peredel'skiy article under the rubric "19 November--Missile Forces and Artillery Day": "The Motherland's Trustworthy Shield"]

[Excerpt] In the years since the 25th party congress, our country has made much progress in the development of the national economy, in further raising working people's well-being and strengthening defense capability. As a result of the multilateral and enthusiastic activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in the seventies, the international situation was improved. However, recently aggressive imperialist forces, primarily the United States and its NATO allies, have been trying to terminate this positive process. Hiding behind the fiction of the "Soviet threat," they are striving to change the present military balance in their own favor, intensifying the arms race, mounting acts of provocation against socialist and other independent states, curtailing economic and other ties, rejecting pledges they have made and infringing agreements and accords signed by them.

The new nuclear strategy adopted by the Pentagon and the closer collaboration of U.S. aggressive circles and a number of European and Asian countries with the Chinese hegemomists on an anti-Soviet basis present a serious danger to the cause of peace and the whole of mankind.

Under these conditions the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and all our people devote great attention to increasing the combat might of the army and navy.

The Strategic Missile Forces are a young but very powerful branch of the Soviet Armed Forces. They are equipped with formidable modern weaponry. Their strategic missiles have thermonuclear warheads of tremendous yield. They are characterized by a wide range of operational and flight characteristics and exceptionally high targeting accuracy.

The creation of Strategic Missiles Forces was an essential step for our country. It was made necessary by the need to create a reliable counterbalance to the nuclear aggressiveness of U.S. and NATO militarist circles. In the shortest possible time, supported by the growing potential of the socialist economy, the achievements of our own science and technology and the selfless labor of Soviet people, nuclear weapons and reliable methods of delivering them to their targets were created in our country.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made an outstanding contribution to the development of missile technology. As a member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he was directly involved with questions of building missile complexes and of equipping the armed forces with the latest weapons. He has often been on the test ranges and in the missile units, following the progress of missile technology development and the organization of its series production.

Strategic Missile Forces have their special features. The highest and most constant combat readiness is required here from the personnel. To achieve this there is a continuous combat duty rota. On embarking on combat duty every missile soldier feels a legitimate pride, which is essential for the creation of a high sense of responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and of peace throughout the world.

ALIYEV, SHEVARDNADZE AT TRANSCAUCASUS MD MEETING

LD080821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Improving Quality and Efficiency"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District--A thorough, buinesslike and self-critical discussion of the results of the training year which has just ended and tasks for the new training year took place at a session of the district's Military Council. In their speeches Col Gen O. Kulishev, commander of the district; Lt Gen A. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district; and other generals and officers analyzed the state of the combat and political training of units and subunits and gave a principled assessment of what has been achieved. In the new training year the main efforts will be directed toward further improving the quality and efficiency of combat training. Concrete measures were outlined for improving the troops' mountain training, strengthening exactingness, zeal and organization in resolving complex tasks in the new training year and achieving the planned targets in socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress.

The Military Council session was addressed by G. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Taking part in the Military Council session were E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES NATURE OF SERVICEMEN'S PATRIOTISM

LD101305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mighty Force of Soviet Patriotism"]

[Text] The submarine had been at sea for a long time. Watches, classes, training sessions and exercises required great spiritual and physical exertion from the sailors. The burden, hard for the young, untempered sailors to endure, gradually began to grow. How to inject new, fresh strength into the men?

Someone suggested writing a collective essay entitled "Talk of the Motherland." And an exercise book did the rounds of the combat posts, passing from sailor to sailor, filling with moving inscriptions conveying the great strength of the sailors' love for their Soviet motherland which they were safeguarding here, on their long-distance voyage, against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, ready to suffer any hardships, constantly ready for battle, for self-sacrifice to enable their beloved motherland to strengthen and flourish.

Soviet servicemen love their motherland warmly and selflessly and treasure it. They love it for the fact that the Soviet Union is the motherland of Lenin, the motherland of Leninism--the greatest teaching of modern times, which showed the working people the way to rid themselves of the oppression of czarism and capitalism, the way to a free and happy life. They love the fact that our country was the first to raise the torch of socialism in the world and, through the victorious accomplishment of the Great October Socialist Revolution, opened a new era in man's history--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

During the years of Soviet power, under the CPSU's leadership our motherland has traveled a great and glorious path: from a landowner-capitalist system to a developed socialist society; from lack of political rights for the working people to a progressive socialist democracy and the triumph of the people's power; from the peoples' national oppression to their freedom and equality, friendship and fraternity and the formation of a new social and international community--the Soviet people; from technical and economic backwardness to a modern industry and mechanized agriculture; from illiteracy to the unprecedented growth of people's education, science and culture. This path of great victories and achievements cannot fail to arouse feelings of lofty patriotic pride and admiration in Soviet people's hearts.

We love the Soviet motherland for the feat of world-historic significance which it accomplished during the Great Patriotic War, when terrible danger hung over the country. Our country held out in the mortal battle against a strong and evil enemy--Hitler's Germany--and utterly defeated the most powerful imperialist war machine; it not only defended its own socialist gains but also saved all mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

There is no racial or national prejudice, no scorn for other peoples, great or small, in our ardent love for the motherland and our pride in its great achievements. The international and the national are fused together in us. Soviet people nurture feelings of profound respect for the working people of all countries. We are in solidarity with the workers of the capitalist countries in their class struggle. We are on the side of all peoples struggling for national and social liberation. We are marching side by side with the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and with them we are building a new society and defending our gains against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The Soviet states' Leninist foreign policy--the policy of peace and curbing the arms race--generates a feeling of profound satisfaction and pride in us.

Soviet people realize that all our people's triumphs and achievements, summed up in the new USSR Constitution, are the result of the wise policies and tireless practical activities of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The party's policies, as is once again demonstrated with great persuasive force by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, accord with the people's vital interests and serve their welfare. The unity of the party and the people is the inexhaustible source of our motherland's strength and the guarantee of all its future successes. This unity is strengthening and increasing and is manifested in the people's wholehearted support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and in Soviet people's loyalty to the cause of the party and of communism. Socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner is spreading throughout the country.

Soviet servicemen share the people's thoughts and feelings. Their love of the motherland and the Communist Party is an active feeling. It is manifested in unflagging military labor, intensive military study and in a desire to achieve new successes in services, to achieve "excellent" ratings and become class specialists and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with further improved combat skills, higher organizational standards and tighter discipline. Loyal sons of the people, Soviet servicemen have a profound understanding of their constitutional duty to them--to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to maintain a state of constant combat readiness which guarantees the immediate rebuff of any aggressor.

Servicemen's feeling of love for the motherland, devotion to the socialist system and loyalty to the Communist Party cause develops under the influence of the whole of our Soviet reality. An enormous role is played in this by the active and purposeful work of commanding officers, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations responsible for fostering in personnel a deep and invigorating feeling of Soviet patriotism. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of being prepared to take up arms to defend socialism's gains must continue to be actively asserted in servicemen's consciousness.

By virtue of the party's will and intellect and of the entire Soviet people's selfless labor our motherland is growing finer by the year and acquiring new strength. It is advancing ever more broadly, and the horizons toward which it is headed are becoming increasingly clear. For the Soviet serviceman there is no higher honor and no higher duty than to serve it loyally and reliably, and vigilantly to safeguard its peaceful creative labor, its present and future, and its happiness.

NAVY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE VIEWS PARTY CONFERENCES

LD091355 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Capt 2d rank V. Kidalov report: "Raising Party Organizations' Militancy"]

[Text] A conference held at the Javal Political Directorate has discussed the question of the progress of party conferences and the tasks of further raising party organizations' activeness and militancy and enhancing their mobilizing role in the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. Reports were heard from the first deputy chiefs of the political directorates of the Pacific and Baltic fleets, Rear Admirals A. Slavskiy and A. Korniyenko.

The results of the conference were summed up by Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the navy.